

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."


VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 402.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

TEMPERANCE LINE OF PACKETS FROM  
LONDON TO AUSTRALIA,

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 **FOR PORT PHILLIP** and  
SYDNEY, the magnificent new ship "JEAN-  
NETTE," A 1,850 tons register. This vessel has very  
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wards of 7 feet height between decks. The poop, 67 feet in length,  
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**WANTED**, as Junior Assistant, in a  
pushing Trade, a respectable, active YOUNG MAN,  
about 18 or 20 years of age.

Address, J. E. RICHARDS, Coggeshall, Essex.

**WANTED**, a Situation as CLERK to a  
Corn Merchant, or in an office of any other description,  
or as a Farming Bailiff. The Advertiser is capable of taking the  
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Agriculture in its various branches. Book-keeping, Land-  
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good dairy woman.

Address, S. L. Mrs. Clark's, Grocer, Great Morden, Cam-  
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**WANTED**, an APPRENTICE to the  
GENERAL DRAPEY BUSINESS. — WILLIAM  
KIRKHAM, Draper, Wolverhampton, is in want of a YOUTH, as  
an Apprentice to the Linen and Woollen Drapery. He will  
have every facility of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the  
business, with the strictest regard to his moral welfare. FROM A  
PIOUS FAMILY PREFERRED.

Also, a Junior, or an Improver wanted.

Apply as above.

**HANDS WANTED** in a Wholesale Con-  
fectionery and Pastrycook Establishment—a SECOND  
HAND, a THIRD HAND, and an APPRENTICE; but a small  
Premium required. All to board in the house. No Sunday  
work. None need apply but those who respect sanitary ser-  
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might be seen at any hour on Wednesday (27th) at No. 4, South  
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Dressing and Writing Cases, Workboxes, Jewellery of every de-  
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articles in bijouterie and vertu.

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Shares, £30 each. Entrance Fee, One Shilling per Share.  
Monthly Subscription, 4s. per Share. No Fines on unentitled  
Shares. Interest on completed Shares at the rate of £4 per cent.  
per annum. Profit on uncompleted Shares at the rate of £5 ss.  
4d. per cent. per annum.

The Estates at Clapham, Hounslow, Cardiff, Broadstairs, Cam-  
bridge, and Oxford, are now on sale.

A Plan of either of the Estates, with the conditions of sale,  
may be had on application.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

Office hours from Nine to Five daily, and on Fridays from Nine  
to Eight.  
July, 1853.

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND  
SOCIETY.**

WEEKLY REPORT, July 23, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£519,947 15 s	£6,336 4 3	£526,283 19 11
Shares issued.	58,734	563	59,297

VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

40,140, 56,518, 35,152, 37,720, 31,686, 48,696, 50,914, 57,901,  
25,735, 20,199, 39,763, 30,828, 21,347, 14,570, 21,662, 53,720,  
54,116, 6,299, 49,315, 25,056, 54,243, 54,244, 54,245, 25,619, 19,376,  
26,781, 58,110, 40,078, 55,625, 45,984, 57,811, 54,628, 52,377,  
53,900, 28,455, 56,616, 46,223, 55,461, 26,824, 46,650, 43,143,  
51,599, 44,312, 55,996, 33,259, and 18,845.

The shares numbered 50,106, 36,817, 16,646, 44,136, 25,199,  
49,774, 23,791, 41,574, 42,987, 24,307, 41,017, and 19,963  
were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were  
in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this  
drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report,  
may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

PHILP'S  
ALBION TEMPERANCE HOTEL,  
28, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

A. PHILP (late of the Temperance Hotel,  
Railway Station, Kirkcaldy) begs to inform his Friends  
and Customers that he has LEASED those extensive PREMISES  
known as the Albion Hotel, which he has fitted up as a first-class  
Temperance Hotel. One department of the house is devoted  
exclusively to commercial gentlemen, and another to families.  
A. P. is determined that while his house is peculiar, owing to the  
entire absence of stimulating liquors, that it shall not be surpassed  
by any in the country in the care paid to the comfort of visitors.  
The charges are on the lowest scale consistent with efficient  
arrangement of a first-class hotel. Servants charged 1s. per day

KINGSLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

**THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY** of the  
opening of the above place will be held on THURSDAY,  
28th JULY, 1853, when TWO SERMONS will be preached: that  
in the Morning by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY; and that in the  
Evening by the Rev. Dr. ARCHER.

Service will commence in the Morning at Eleven o'clock, and in  
the Evening at Seven o'clock.

Between the Services Dinner and Tea will be provided in the  
School-rooms, below the Church. Tickets (including Dinner and  
Tea) 3s. each, may be had of Mr. GURNEY, High-street Kings-  
land, and Mr. BARON, High-street, Stoke Newington.

On SUNDAY, 31st JULY, the Rev. HENRY ALLON will  
preach in the Morning, at a Quarter to Eleven, and the Rev.  
HENRY TOWNLEY, in the Evening, at Half-past Six.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIAN  
EMANCIPATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in  
CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY,  
AUGUST 1st, to commemorate the above event, and to give in-  
formation upon American Slavery.

Mr. James Miller McKim, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-  
slavery Society; George Thompson, Esq.; Professor W. G. Allen,  
of New York; Mr. W. Wells Brown, the Fugitive Slave; Rev. E.  
Mathews, of Wisconsin; and others will address the meeting.

Chair to be taken at Six o'clock precisely.

THE PASTORAL FUNCTION IN THE CHRISTIAN  
CHURCH.

**THE Wesleyan "Mediation Committee"**  
will give ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS for the best Essay  
on the Pastoral Function in the Christian Church.

The competition is open to writers of all Evangelical Com-  
munications.

The Adjudicators are, the Rev. J. ANGELL JAMES of Bir-  
mingham; the Rev. D. WALTON, Sowerby Bridge; and ISAAC  
TAYLOR, Esq., of Stanford Rivers.

The Prospectus may be had on application to EDMUND  
HEELEY, Birmingham.

W. B. CARTER, Nottingham, } Hon Secs.  
EDMUND HEELEY, Birmingham, }

EAU DE COLOGNE.—BREIDENBACH

announces that since the Duty was Reduced by the last  
tariff, he has enlarged the size of the Bottles. The Case of Six  
Fraccons now contains what is equal to Seven of the old standard.  
Price 2s. per Bottle, or 10s. the Case. LABORATORY OF  
FLOWERS, 157, New Bond-street.

HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTION,

No. 1, PULLIN'S ROW, ISLINGTON GREEN.

**THIS** Institution is open daily from 9 till 12

in the morning, and from 5 till 7 in the evening, for the  
treatment of the sick on the Homoeopathic principles of medicine.

Gratuitous Patients are received on Monday and Thursday  
mornings, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—

COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to HER MAJESTY,  
by appointment, beg to announce the present lowest cash price,  
viz., 24s. per ton for the best coals, to which quality their trade  
is exclusively confined.—Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars;  
and Eaton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico.

COALS, 22s. 6d. Best.—R. S. DIXON and

Son some years ago commenced an entirely new system in  
the coal trade, viz., by constructing their own ships to lower their  
masts to come through the bridges, and deliver alongside the  
wharf, thus avoiding the delay of the Coal-market regulations,  
the expense of ship delivery and lighterage, and also the great  
damage occasioned by the breakage in turning coals over from  
the ship's sides into barges in the Pool. From this acquisition,  
which they alone possess, they can afford coal of such a quality  
and size which others in the trade cannot do at the price.  
R. S. D. and Son do not expect any further reduction in price,  
and through the great demand for exportation, and scarcity of  
shipping, they will not long remain at 22s. 6d.—Providence Wharf,  
Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATER-

PROOF LIGHT OVERCOATS, resist any amount of rain,  
without confining perspiration—the fatal objection to ALL other  
Waterproofs; air-tight materials being utterly unfit, and  
dangerous for clothing, as too many have proved to their cost.  
These well-known garments being also entirely free from vulgar  
singularity, are adapted, not merely for RAINY weather, but for  
general use at all times, are thoroughly respectable, and long  
reputed the most valuable and economical ever invented.  
Price 45s. Every size kept; also of CAPES, SHOOTING-  
JACKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES, HABITS, &c., all  
thoroughly Waterproof.

W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; and 69, CORNHILL  
(only).

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

**APPLICATIONS** for the admission of  
Pupils and for preliminary information may be made to  
the Head Master, or to the Secretary.  
The Second Session of 1853 will commence on the 1st of  
August.

By order of the Committee,

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

Old Jewry-chambers.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

near London.—Conducted by Mr. FLETCHER and Mr.  
C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The day appointed for the RE-ASSEMBLING of the PUPILS  
of the above-named School is THURSDAY, July 28.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School; and of Messrs.  
Lindsay and Mason, 84, Basinghall-street; Mr. Churchill, Princes-  
street, Soho; and of Messrs. Relf Brothers, School Booksellers,  
150, Aldersgate-street.

EDUCATION by the SEA SIDE,

Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

The REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, assisted by Five able Masters,  
receives Young Gentlemen, and imparts to them a finished Com-  
mercial, Classical, Mathematical, and Scriptural Education.

The course of instruction includes the essentials of a complete  
English Education.

For Boarders, from 7 to 12 years of Age .. 6 guineas per quarter.

" " " " " " " " " " " "

6, MORNINGTON-CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK

**THE MISSES SMITH** inform their  
Friends that their SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNES-  
DAY, JULY 27th.

Parents wishing to place their children with the Misses Smith,  
are referred to the Revs. J. Leitch, D.D.; J. C. Harrison,  
Camden Town; W. S. Edwards, City-road Chapel; Alfred Sloggs,  
Castle Donington; James Buckpitt, Great Torrington; J. G.  
Slight, M.A., Salford, Manchester; H. Linthwaite, M.A., West  
Walton; and W. Horton, 11, Exeter Hall; Vincent Smith, Esq.,  
5, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn; H. Smith, Esq., Gunton Park,  
Norfolk; and to Parents of Pupils.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.

Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S.  
&c., &c.

**THE** higher Mathematical Classes receive  
the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the

REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of  
Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory  
either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the  
town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient  
distance for sea-bathing.

HANBURY-TERRACE, TEWKESBURY.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG

LADIES, under the care of Mrs. HEWETT, widow of the  
late Rev. Jesse Hewett.

The course of instruction pursued comprises the various  
branches of a thoroughly English Education, with French, Music,  
Singing, Drawing and Deportment, by the best Masters. The  
situation is healthy and delightful; every attention is paid to  
the domestic comfort of the Pupils, combined with the most care-  
ful culture in their religious and moral training.

The duties of the Establishment will be resumed (D.V.) July  
20th.

REFEREES.—The Revs. H. Welsford, Tewkesbury; T. Wilkin-  
son, Tewkesbury; T. F. Newman, Shortwood; J. Hyatt, Glou-  
cester; Morton Browne, L.L.D., Cheltenham; W. H. Murch,  
D.D., London; C. Stovel, London; W. Brock, London; T. Swan,  
Birmingham; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary  
Society; J. Angus, M.A., M.R.A.S., Stepney College; W. B.  
Gurney, Denmark-hill; and Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq., Stroud.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

**THE MISSES MIALI**, whose School has

been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have  
VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation.  
The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order,  
affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest atten-  
tion being paid to the formation of their character, and to their  
moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued  
in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and  
careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of develop-  
ing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their  
care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing,  
Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The School will re-open on the 29th inst.

References.—Rev. G. Legge, L.L.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and  
Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-  
Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their Brothers,  
Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and  
E. Miall, M.P., Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court,  
Ludgate-hill.



## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

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## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

**SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY** (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main- taining power, 1st size.....	£ 10 0	2 18 0
2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
3rd size.....	6 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Patent lever movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

## ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

(Under the superintendence of the Rev. J. N. LANGLEY, M.A.)  
Melton-place, Tettenhall-road, Wolverhampton.

**THE Rev. J. N. LANGLEY** begs to announce his intention of opening a SCHOOL on the above Premises on THURSDAY, the 4th of August. After an experience of some years in public and private tuition, Mr. L. can confidently appeal for support in the attempt to impart a sound and comprehensive Course of Instruction.

Terms for Boarders: Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Sciences, Writing, French, &c., with Board and Washing, 50 Guineas per annum.

For Day Pupils: General Course of Instruction, including all the above, except French, £10 per annum.

Music, Drawing, German—each at the usual terms.

Prospectuses, containing further particulars and references, may be obtained at the above address.

Until the middle of July, all letters of inquiry should be addressed to Rev. J. N. Langley, Geldstone, near Beccles, Suffolk.

## HATFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Hatfield is situate within thirty-five minutes ride from London (by the Great Northern Railway, King's-Cross).

**MR. D. EVANS** hopes that the course of instruction pursued in his Establishment will be such as shall at once obtain the approbation of Parents and Guardians; and ensure the solid improvement of the Pupils.

Particular attention is paid to the formation of moral and intellectual habits, based upon a system of gentle and paternal discipline.

The system of Education embraces the Classics, Mathematics, and the French language, History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Use of the Globes, Elocution, Music, Drawing, and Drilling; and is adapted either for the learned profession or commercial life.

Every facility is afforded to the Pupils of attending Lectures, which are given every alternate week, on Astronomy, Chymistry, and Natural Physics.

The School is well situate, and the air remarkably salubrious.

The house is commodious and airy, with a large garden and playground, adjoining the park and baronial mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, in which the Pupils are kindly permitted to play.

## TERMS.

Boarders..... 22 to 25 guineas a-year.  
Weekly Boarders..... 16 to 18 " "

References to Ministers of various denominations.

D. EVANS, Principal.

## WATERLOO LIFE, EDUCATION, CASUALTY, and SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Statute 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.  
Subscribed Capital, £400,000.

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STANDING COUNSEL.—W. W. Cooper, Esq.

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BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London.

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Matthew Gregson, Esq., Merchant.

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MEDICAL REFEREE.—Alfred Stephens, Esq., 4, Upper Parliament-street.

MANAGER. Mr. Charles Batten, Cuthbert's-buildings, Clayton-square.

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By the appropriation of profits, a Fund will be created for the Education of Children of qualified Assurers upon Voluntary Principles, also for the relief of qualified Assurers and Shareholders, their Widows and Orphans, by providing Annuities, and Homes or Asylums.

Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, insanity, accidents, and other afflictions.

Annuities granted. Family endowments. No charge to the assured for policy stamps. Medical men always paid for their reports. Loans granted in connexion with Life Assurance. Rates of premium moderate.

An unusually liberal commission allowed to Agents.

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## NATIONAL GUARDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

19, Moorgate-street, London; 65, King-street, Manchester; and 5, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Capital, £100,000.

Every description of Life Assurance.

No charge for Stamps.

Policies of five years' standing not forfeited.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

## BANK OF DEPOSIT.

**PERSONS** desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained, combined with perfect security.

Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or sent, post free, on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

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## KENT MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 6, Old Jewry, London;

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**LIFE.**—Most moderate Premiums, half of which may remain unpaid. **ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.** All Profits divisible Triennially among the Assured. Liberty for Foreign Residence and Travel greatly extended. **FIRE.**—Also most reasonable Premiums. Guarantee Fund, £100,000. Last return 25 per cent.—Policies may be effected daily.—Prospectuses, Annual Report, Forms of Proposals, and all other Information, will be supplied upon application, personally or by letter, at the Head Offices, or at any of the numerous Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

GEORGE CUMMING, Manager.

THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Secretary.

## ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—38, ARUNDEL-STREET, corner of the Strand  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £250,000.

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## CHAIRMAN.

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This Company issues Policies to cover the risks of every description of Fire and Life Assurance, and has recently added "A WORKING MAN'S BRANCH," to meet the peculiar exigencies of the industrial classes. It also embraces in its operations:—

1. A FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, with all the assured benefits of such associations, based upon a large capital and a responsible proprietary, and without any uncertainty as to realizing the shares, in consequence of inadequate management or casual losses.

2. A MONETARY ADVANCE SOCIETY, acting upon equitable principles, and conducting its business with the utmost delicacy. Loans are advanced in large or small sums on personal security.

3. AN ANNUITY SOCIETY, with Tables to cover every possible contingency. The attention of the public is earnestly invited to "the Reversionary Survivorship" Annuities, first introduced into England by a Director of this Company, in 1826.

4. AN ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—Endowments, which are secured by the payment of a very small annual premium, are found of great utility for the purposes of education, apprenticeship, &c., or for providing a young man of twenty-one, about to start in life, with a small capital to begin the world with. Provision may also, in like manner, be made for the wants and necessities of old age, by a policy guaranteeing a sum of money to be received at an advanced period of life—say 55, 60, 70 or any other age, as the assurer may desire.

Half the amount of Life Premiums may remain on credit for five years, or for a longer term by special arrangement.

A Life Policy may at any time be converted by the holder into a proportionate Life Annuity, immediate or deferred, thus rendering it a permanent source of income during the lifetime of the assured; and as all Policies are purchased by the Company at their full value, the holder need incur no risk of losing the benefit of the payments made, in the event of inability to continue them.

No medical fee charged, and proposers may be examined, on details, by their own medical attendants. To females, especially, this is a great boon, in relief from the very disagreeable ordeal through which those desirous of effecting a life assurance usually have to pass.

All Policies are Indisputable.

No charge made for the stamps on Policies.

A detailed Prospectus of each branch of business may be obtained at the Office, or from any of the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Managing Director.

AGENTS WANTED. All applications to be addressed to the Chief Office, as above.

## PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT.

4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s. per dozen quarts, 3s. per dozen pints.

WOOD and WATSON continue to supply merchants at the lowest prices, for Exportation, with their Pale Ale and Porter, which has been tested in all climates. 16, Clement's-lane, City.

## THE ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY for LIFE, FIRE, LOANS, and ANNUITIES.

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JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 402.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### EFFECTIVE FORCE.

OUR readers will bear us witness that the expectations we have indulged in consequence of the presence of a Nonconformist party in the House of Commons have been anything but extravagant. The number of members who sympathize with our ecclesiastical views and objects is small. For the present, they are inexperienced in Parliamentary warfare, and without organization. They have to contend against powerful influences, to encounter the force of inveterate habits, and to win their way to a position from which to enunciate their principles with some chance of a respectful hearing. Positive results are not, therefore, to be reasonably anticipated just yet. It would be sufficiently encouraging, all things considered, if, in glancing over the records of the now expiring session, it should be apparent that the Nonconformist members have exercised a restraining power upon the House, and prevented much mischief, which, but for them, would have been inevitable.

Such encouragement we think we have. We say nothing, now, of the service rendered in the affair of the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill—nothing of the altered tone in which the ecclesiastical items of the Civil Service Estimates were discussed—nothing of the rather numerous occasions on which sound truths on the question of State Establishments of religion have been uttered and enforced. We content ourselves with a reference to three measures, each of them brought forward by Government, or with their sanction, to which the Nonconformist members have offered such an effective opposition, that one by one, and with evident reluctance in the case of two of them, they have been withdrawn.

Of these the Bill for the promotion of Education in Cities and Boroughs is the most prominent. It was introduced by Lord John Russell immediately after the Easter holidays, with a loud flourish of trumpets. It never, indeed, secured much favour, but there can be little doubt that but for the deep dissatisfaction evinced by the Voluntary M.P.'s, it would have passed as a matter of course. It never fairly came under discussion. It was much canvassed in private. It was strenuously objected to by several deputations to Ministers. But it might have been pushed through the Legislature with little difficulty. How happened it, then, that it was postponed from time to time, and at last abandoned? Why did not Lord John brave, as he has done before, the discontent of Dissenters? We answer, because he was not in a position to throw away

from twenty to thirty votes, by an obstinate disregard of the wishes of his own supporters. He knew that on this question feeling was deep, and earnestness intense. He must have calculated that men whose views he should persist in setting at naught would minister no very active nor cordial support to the Administration which he leads in the House of Commons. For aught he could tell, the small band of Voluntaries, gratuitously defied by his measure, might determine to avail themselves of the first favourable opportunity for expressing their sense of the injustice done them by leaving him to be beaten by his political opponents. Lord John, if he does not condescend to listen to clamour, nor care to rebut argument, knows as well as any man how to count votes. And, in this instance, we are convinced, the Voluntaries have been saved the infliction with which they were menaced, not merely by their own activity, nor by the force of justice, nor by considerations of sound policy, but by the few votes at their command in the House of Commons.

Take the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition Bill as a second example. Framed and recommended by a Dissenting Lord Provost, introduced by the Lord Advocate, and pressed on by him with unseemly haste, and acquiesced in by the Edinburgh Dissenters as an expedient compromise, it seemed to have every chance of being passed without much ado. But its progress was keenly watched from the beginning. It could not sink through its stages after midnight, and unobserved. The Lord Advocate was compelled to take the discussion on the second reading, at a time of day which would allow opponents to state their objections. The Nonconformist members mustered strong, and induced the attendance of many who would otherwise have left the Bill to take its natural course. The eloquence of a Macaulay could not save it, so essentially bad were its main principle and provisions. One honest debate sealed its doom. It was not voted out—it was literally talked out. Before the discussion, cut short by time, could be resumed, the Bill was withdrawn amid loud and pretty general cheers. It might easily have been smuggled through but for the vigilance and activity of the few out-and-out Voluntaries.

Look at a third instance—namely, the Burials Bill, brought down from the Lords, and committed to the charge of Sir W. Molesworth. It was an infamous measure, as we endeavoured some time since to point out to our readers. To do Sir W. Molesworth justice, we believe that he did not wish to pass it. But he was glad to have external pressure brought to bear upon him—and that pressure was supplied by the Dissenting members. Hence, as soon as Lord Palmerston had laid upon the table of the House a Bill framed in a much more liberal spirit, and with much fewer ecclesiastical objections, the President of the Board of Works himself moved the rejection of the Bill sent down to him by Lord Shaftesbury. Even Lord Palmerston's measure will probably be improved on the suggestion of a Dissenter—for although Mr. Miall's amendment was negatived on Tuesday morning (no division having been taken in consequence of the Chairman's mistake), we have reasons for thinking that the Government will not oppose a modification of it, to be proposed on the bringing up of the report. So useful and so effective at a late sitting, and towards the close of the session, are a few reliable votes.

The moral of these events is obvious. We know wherein our power lies—we must increase it. Henceforth, we hope, the known views of

Dissenters will not altogether go for nothing in the framing of public laws. But if we would commence and sustain an aggressive warfare, we must prepare to augment the ranks of those who, in the House of Commons, can second their arguments by votes, which are—as the cannon-ball to the gunpowder—necessary to give point and force to what, without them, would be mere

“—sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing.”

## THE MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

FAR down in the list of orders of the day which are diurnally presented to weary members of the House of Commons, may be observed a Bill under the above title. In one word, it may be described as a counterpart to the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Bill, happily consigned to the “tomb of all the Capulets.” We are not certain that the measure will be brought on for second reading at all; certainly not, if Liberal members are sufficiently vigilant and determined. It is, we believe, likely to be strenuously opposed by the Irish Catholic members, and we are sure that their English colleagues will gladly aid them in getting rid of a Bill which simply shifts, without removing, a burdensome and unjust tax. English reformers have received valuable aid from Irish Liberal members on critical occasions, and have now an opportunity of repaying it in kind. The Bill may be brought on on Thursday or Friday next, if circumstances are favourable.

We are glad to observe the *Daily News* entering the lists against this Bill. Ministers' Money, it will be recollected, amounts in all to some £15,000 a-year, levied for the benefit of the clergy of the Established Church on the householders of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, &c., while Belfast and other towns of importance know nothing of such a charge. Let us see how Ministers propose (as described by the *Daily News*) to remedy this gross injustice, condemned as late as 1849 by a committee of the House of Commons:—

“Our readers will probably share in our surprise at learning that the Government Bill neither proposes to get rid of the pecuniary impost nor of its sectarian injustice. It simply provides a new machinery for more quietly and conveniently collecting the rate, and conveying it snugly into the ecclesiastical pocket. It declares that all Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, and Catholics, instead of paying so much in the pound to a rate collector appointed for that specific purpose by the rector of the parish, shall hereafter pay the same together with, and as part and parcel of, the general local rates, and that the amount so gathered shall be paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by whom, in turn, it shall be handed over to the parochial clergy of the Establishment. By this means it is hoped that the taxpayers may be fooled into forgetting what they are paying the money for; and as it is supposed that in unquiet times the reverend incumbents will thereby be rendered much more secure, it is proposed to cut off twenty per cent. of their net average incomes, by way of equivalent for the augmented security thus afforded them. But as for remedial principle, the Bill contains absolutely none; and Sir John Young, who three years ago deliberately, by his vote in the select committee already referred to, pronounced the present tax upon conscience indefensible and unjust, does not hesitate, now that he is in office, to introduce a measure the sole aim and effect of which must be to renew the Parliamentary lease whereby the unfair exaction subsists—and, in so doing, to exasperate the religious animosities by which Ireland's peace and improvement have so long been retarded.”

Our contemporary very properly concludes by advising the public narrowly to scrutinize the votes of those Liberal members of the Government who have heretofore voted for the entire removal of this grievance, and so frequently proclaimed the principle of “religious equality.”

The *Tablet* states that the Pope has conferred the degree of Doctor in Philosophy on Mr. Ward, late of Oxford, and author of the work—“The Ideal of a Christian Church.”



## THE CLERGYMAN AND THE LABOURER.

The *Western Times* records a very bad case of clerical exaction. At the County Magistrates' Court, held a few days ago at Bedford, Thomas Morrish, a labourer, was summoned for non-payment of 4d., the amount of two years' Easter offerings, due to the Rev. E. H. Farrington, incumbent of Landcross. The following evidence was taken:—

Major Wren: What is your objection to pay?

Morrish: I have never been called upon to pay it before. I told Mr. Farrington, if the claim was lawful, or if he could tell me what it was for, if right, I would pay; but he could only say that it was Easter due. I am a day-labourer, and therefore exempt.

The magistrates were referred to "Burn's Ecclesiastical Law," which states that Easter offerings are a composition for personal tithes, and from the payment of these day-labourers are exempt, by statute 2 Edw. II., c. 13. A long conversation ensued, and ultimately the magistrates withdrew to examine the references.

On returning, Mr. Vidall said: We have given the case every attention, and agree that you are liable. This law does not refer to Easter offerings, but to personal tithes; from these, if you are a day-labourer, you are exempt. The personal tithes are a tenth of the clear gains of every person, except day-labourers, to be paid to the parson; and I am sorry that you have put yourself in this position. You are either mistaken, or have very ill advisers.

Morrish: I expect Mr. Farrington to prove that personal tithes are not Easter offerings; the law authorities say that they are.

Mr. Vidall: You should have had a legal adviser; he would have shown you.

Morrish: I am only a poor day-labourer, and where could I get money to pay a lawyer? This is a demand which has never been made to me before. It is wrong, and I will not pay it. In twenty parishes around it is not demanded, neither was it in Landcross before Mr. Farrington came. Many do not pay it now: the constable does not.

Mr. Farrington: I have never been refused by any one. The constable had been parish clerk, and had possibly paid the offerings in his services.

Morrish: You rent a garden of him, and stop it in the rent. I have only been in the parish six months; and, for that reason, do not think I ought to be charged twelve months' offerings, even if I am liable to pay.

Every objection was, however, overruled, and Morrish was ordered to pay. This he neither would nor could do, and a distress on his goods was issued for the amount and costs.

We observe that the *Church and State Gazette* regrets these unpleasant proceedings, and is of opinion that, till the law is determined, "it is only with damage to the Church and her ministers that such collisions can occur as that between the incumbent of Landcross and Morrish the labourer." We would ask our contemporary whether a Parliamentary enactment could make such an exaction just or seemly?

## CLERICAL OBSTINACY AND POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The town of Dorking has, during the past week, been in a state of great commotion, from the refusal of the vicar's curate to allow a funeral procession to enter the church. The deceased, Thomas Croucher, was an ostler at the White Horse inn. On the morning of the 17th inst. his body was found, mangled and cold, in one of the stables. An inquest was held before J. C. Woods, Esq., coroner for West Surrey, on the following day, and from the evidence adduced, it appeared death was probably caused by a fall from the hay-loft, and a verdict of "accidental death" was consequently recorded. The deceased, though given to inebriation, was, it is believed, sober at the time. The funeral was arranged for Wednesday at noon, when the curate commenced reading the burial service, but proceeded at once to the grave. This was objected to on the part of the relatives, and led to an altercation, which ended in both parties continuing inexorable. Immediately after the clergyman retired, leaving the corpse and mourners in the churchyard, and there the coffin remained during the day, the night, and following day, exposed to public gaze, and producing the most intense excitement. This unseemly spectacle was at length brought to an end by the minister of St. John's Free church, the Rev. Mr. Westcott, offering gratuitous burial in the ground contiguous to that place of worship, and the funeral, attended by a large concourse of people, took place on Friday evening.

Various rumours are current as to the cause of refusal, but the most probable is the high degree of sanctity attached to the church edifice by those who, while receiving pay for preaching a professedly Protestant faith, are striving, nevertheless, to produce retrogression to the corruptions of original superstitions and the tyranny of priestly despotism. The legitimate working of State-Churchism accounts for this in Dorking, its Protestant vicarage being the presentation of the usually Roman Catholic house of Norfolk.

**NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS FOR ENGLAND.**—The Roman Catholic journals announce that "the Very Rev. Canon Alexander Goss, Vice-President of St. Edmund's College," has received from his Holiness the Pope, the appointment of a bishop "in the diocese of Liverpool," but whether as coadjutor or administrator to the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, is not yet publicly known. And that "the Very Rev. Dr. Roskill, Canon of Salford, has been appointed to succeed the Right Rev. Dr. Hendren, as Bishop of Nottingham." The consecration of the two new prelates will take place at Nottingham in the course of a few days.

**A NEW CEMETERY** is in course of construction at Bradford, Yorkshire, on a large scale, and will be situated on the top of one of the highest elevations near the town, commanding a magnificent prospect.

The ground, says the *Bradford Observer*, is a circular slope, the shape of a section of an orange. Owing to the convexity of its form, it is naturally dry; and this convexity also enables the artist who has the laying out of the grounds to throw his embellishments, as it were, in relief. The ground is intersected in the centre by a promenade, 18 feet wide and 500 yards long. This walk is at the highest part of the ground, and along its whole extent commands a splendid prospect. At each extremity there will be an alcove for the convenience of visitors, and in the centre of it two chapels, one for the use of Episcopalians and the other for Nonconformists. The chapels are at present to be temporary, in consequence of the expense; for the works which would have been done a year ago for less than £4,000 would now cost £5,000. We are glad to observe that cemeteries, the result of private enterprise, are springing up in the neighbourhood of all our large towns, and thus doing away with the necessity of burial bills, giving clerical functionaries a vested interest in the dead.

**WESLEYAN REFORM MOVEMENT.**—At a recent meeting held on this subject, the Rev. W. Griffiths stated that the Reform cause was progressing, notwithstanding that the excitement consequent upon the expulsion of ministers and people, some time ago, had abated. The Reformers held separate services in various towns and cities throughout the country, which were well attended; the Reform fund was prosperous; and at numerous public meetings which had been held, the principles of the Reformers were warmly approved, not only by Wesleyans, but by numbers belonging to other Dissenting bodies. It was said that the Conference party, notwithstanding their boasted wealth—"which, after all, was not the criterion of a church's prosperity"—has severely felt the effects of the Reform agitation. Some time ago the Conference could reckon 360,000 members, and 1,200 preachers. At that time they felt great difficulty in maintaining this large number of preachers, and were often obliged to avail themselves of pecuniary help from the Contingent Fund. It was, therefore, argued, that if the preachers could hardly be supported by 360,000 members, how could they be sustained now that they had lost 90,000 of the people? A deputation from the Conference had gone through the towns and cities of England to try and raise £100,000. They had certainly raised a great portion of this money; but it had been chiefly contributed by a few wealthy men, who had given large sums, in order to rescue the Connexion from hopeless insolvency. [The Wesleyan Conference is now sitting at Bradford.]

**PROGRESS OF TRACTARIAN PERVERSIONS.**—The Duchess of Hamilton has publicly avowed the fact, which has been long suspected, that her Grace has united herself to the Church of Rome. Rumour intimates that the Duke will also shortly be declared. His Grace's only sister, who was divorced from the Duke of Newcastle, became a Romanist before that event, and shortly after Mr. Gladstone's unsuccessful attempt to induce her to return to England.—*Record*.

**STATISTICS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FOR 1853.**—The United Presbyterian Church consists of 504 congregations, under the inspection of thirty-one presbyteries; four of these presbyteries are located in England, all the others are in Scotland. The number of members in full communion is set down at 151,200. After deducting the removals, by death and otherwise, the increase of members during last year is 4,000. The following is the amount of the various sums raised by the members and adherents during last year, for the maintenance of gospel ordinances among themselves, and also for missionary and benevolent objects at home and abroad:—

Seat rents .....	£34,000
Collections at church doors .....	48,000
Subscriptions .....	13,000
Legacies, rents of houses and lands, &c. ....	3,000
Synod schemes .....	17,000
Sums paid to other missionary societies .....	2,500
Given to poor members .....	4,500
Other benevolent purposes .....	5,000
Building of churches .....	9,000
Amount last year .....	156,000

**THE CHURCH AND THE POLICE.**—On Friday about 50 of the A division waited on Sir Richard Maine. They stated that, however inconvenient, they were compelled, at the risk of being "spotted," or incurring the displeasure of their superiors, to go to church, of whatever religious persuasion they might be. Sir Richard told them that he understood some intimation of the kind was disseminated during the Administration of Mr. Walpole, at the Home Office; but he believed it was a matter of option with the men, who withdrew apparently satisfied.

**CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.**—A few nights ago, a gentleman named Rodda, living in Park-road, Stoke Newington, encountered the leader of a desperate gang of burglars in his sleeping-room. Being a powerful man and courageous, he grappled with him, and, after a "death-like" struggle, got him down, and then called in the police. On searching the prisoner two nooses were found on him, such as are used by the desperate villains termed "Garotte thieves." Policeman Kemp proved a former conviction of burglary against the prisoner, who was also identified as the leader of a gang of scoundrels long a terror about London.

The magnificent hotel now in course of erection at the Great Northern Railway station, at King's-cross, is rapidly drawing towards completion. Some idea may be formed of what this hotel will be when finished, when it is stated that it will be five stories high, 190 feet long, and 54 feet wide, exclusive of vaults and the necessary out-buildings.

## Religious and Educational Intelligence.

**CRANBROOK.**—The Rev. R. Blessley has resigned his pastorate over the Congregational Church on the Hill, Cranbrook.

**PLYMOUTH.**—The Rev. T. C. Hine, the respected minister of Courtenay-street Congregational church, has been obliged to resign his charge in consequence of the indisposition of a portion of his family, and the necessity, on that account, of a change of residence.

**BLACKHEATH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—The foundation-stone of this structure was laid, under very auspicious circumstances, on Monday, the 18th inst. At half-past three p.m. a numerous and highly-respectable company assembled in a spacious marquee, which had been erected for the occasion on the site. The service was commenced by the singing of a suitable hymn, which was given out by the Rev. J. Burnet. The Rev. J. Sherman read the Scriptures and prayed; after which, the Rev. G. Clayton delivered a very appropriate and impressive address. The Rev. T. Davies, Secretary of the Chapel Building Society, then presented to N. Griffiths, Esq., of Blackheath, a handsome silver trowel and a glass-bottle, containing certain documents, to be deposited in the foundation. These consisted of the declaration of faith and order of the Congregational Union, the last Report of the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, and the following record:—

This foundation-stone of the Blackheath Congregational chapel was laid by N. Griffiths, Esq., on the 18th of July, 1853, Victoria I. being Queen. The erection of the chapel was undertaken by the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, in conjunction with several gentlemen at Blackheath, and upon freehold land, which was purchased of the South-Eastern Railway Company, for that purpose, by James Peeke, Esq., and N. Griffiths, Esq., on behalf of the society. The chapel is intended for the worship of God, and the preaching of the Gospel, in accordance with the principles and usages of Evangelical Christians of the Congregational or Independent Denomination.

After the reading of this document, Mr. Griffiths proceeded to lay the stone. The Rev. T. Binney then offered prayer, and the service was concluded by singing a hymn, and by the Benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. C. Gilbert. Immediately after the service the chief part of the company repaired to the lecture-hall of the Literary Institution, where an elegant and profuse cold collation had been provided by the ladies of Blackheath. Richard Peeke, Esq., presided. Among the company present were—the Revs. T. Binney, J. Sherman, J. Burnet, E. Manning, C. Gilbert, W. Campbell, W. Lucy, T. Timpson, T. Davies, &c.; James Peeke, Esq., N. Griffiths, Esq., W. Edwards, Esq., J. Rolls, Esq., F. Bennoch, Esq., J. Cooke, Esq., Hull Terrell, Esq., &c. &c. After the cloth had been removed, and the usual expressions of loyalty given, various sentiments were proposed, referring to the future prospects of the chapel; the ministers who had taken part in the service, the friends who had contributed, the Chairman, the London Congregational Chapel-building Society, and the ladies who had provided the collation. In connexion with these sentiments, addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Sherman and T. Binney, W. Edwards, Esq., J. Cooke, Esq., F. Bennoch, Esq., Rev. John Burnet, and the Rev. Thomas Davies. A list of subscriptions was read, amounting to about £1,500—and, in the course of the evening, additional subscriptions were paid in, or promised, to the amount of about £200. The chapel will stand remarkably well, upon high ground, close adjoining the railway station. It will be in the style of Gothic architecture, which prevailed in the early part of the fourteenth century, and will be constructed of Kentish rag with Bath-stone dressings. Its internal dimensions will be 85 feet in length, 47 feet in breadth, and 48 feet 6 inches in height, with spacious vestries at the west end. The architects are Messrs. Brandon and Ritchie, and Mr. Glennie is the contractor. The friends to Evangelical Nonconformity may well rejoice at the cheering prospect which is thus afforded for the advancement of their principles in so important a neighbourhood as Blackheath; and it will be satisfactory to the constituents of the Chapel-building Society to know that the whole cost of the erection, amounting to nearly £5,000, will be eventually defrayed by the friends at Blackheath, and others, with the exception of a grant of £500 from the society.

**RECOGNITION SERVICES IN BATH.**—A series of interesting services took place on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th inst., in connexion with the public recognition of the Rev. R. Brindley, late of Lynn, as pastor of the new Independent Church. On Monday evening a tea-meeting was held at the Assembly-rooms. The beautiful room in which it was held was tastefully decorated with statuary, devices, and wreaths of flowers, some of which were kindly sent by the Rev. William Jay. The tea was liberally provided by thirty-five ladies of the congregation. Upwards of four hundred persons attended. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Brindley and Dr. Beaumont, of Bristol. The meeting was enlivened by singing and instrumental music. On Tuesday, after a morning prayer-meeting, the recognition service was held in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Vineyards, which was kindly and cheerfully granted by the Rev. J. Owen, and the managers of that place of worship. The Rev. T. James, of London, delivered an able introductory lecture. The Rev. J. Pearsall, of Bristol, offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, London, gave an impressive charge to the young minister. In the evening the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, preached to an overflowing congregation. The rev. gentleman congratulated the new church on the great



progress they had made in the short period since their separation from Argyll Chapel. He pronounced a high eulogium on their former minister, the Rev. W. Jay, and complimented their present pastor as no unworthy successor of the "already sainted man." Many ministers of the city and neighbourhood took part in the day's proceedings, and, after the morning service, dined with the friends in the school-room belonging to the Vineyards Chapel. The novelty of these services, and the affectionate estimation in which Mr. Brindley is held by all parties, caused quite a feeling of excitement in a city where the Rev. W. Jay has preached continuously for more than sixty-three years.

THE REV. E. MELLOR is delivering a course of lectures in Square Chapel, Halifax, in vindication of Christianity as a Divine revelation, which are reported at some length in the *Halifax Courier*. The second of the course—"Miracles, their philosophy and relation to Christianity"—was delivered on Tuesday evening last, and was largely attended both by Christians and Secularists. The whole discourse was a philosophical demonstration of the presumption and absurdities of scepticism, and its violation of every principle of sense, reason, and testimony, in rejecting belief in the miracles of the Bible. Discussion was invited, but no opponent accepted the challenge.

THE RAGGED-SCHOOL, NORWICH.—On Tuesday last, the children of the Ragged-school in St. Martin's, with their teachers, to the number of about 200, were, through the liberality of S. M. Peto, Esq., bountifully supplied with a substantial tea in their own school-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and banners bearing suitable inscriptions. Ample justice was done to the repast, which was followed by a few brief addresses, interspersed with singing; and, at nine o'clock, all departed to their homes, after giving hearty cheers for Mr. Peto, and the teachers and subscribers. It is impossible to estimate fully the moral effects of this school, but the results hitherto have amply rewarded the self-denying exertions of its supporters.—*Norfolk News*.

VACANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Inquiries are made, from week to week, for ministers—men qualified in every respect to enter the fields now vacant, and build up the Church of God. There are many such fields where the services of ministers are needed. In Delaware, Port Penn, and Drawyers, Newark, Middletown, and Pencader, churches, we understand, are in want of faithful pastors. The Second Presbyterian Church in Alexandria, and the church in Accomac, Virginia—the last-mentioned place being the very cradle of Presbyterianism in our country—are inquiring and looking for ministers. The Presbyterian church in Huntsville, Alabama, locally an important place for a wide influence, is still without a pastor. In Northern Pennsylvania, and at the West, there are calls for more ministers; and the inquiry is heard, "What are we to do for ministers?"—*Philadelphia Observer*.

RAMSBOTTOM, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., in compliance with an invitation from the Sunday-school Union, Ramsbottom, delivered on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of the present month, a course of three lectures on Secularism. The audience, which was composed of the gentry of the neighbourhood, as well as the working classes, increased on each successive night, numbering near 400 on the first and about 500 on the last. A deep interest was evinced in the subject by all parties; the greatest attention was paid to the lecturer. Order was preserved throughout the whole course. A seasonable service has been rendered to the cause of truth and religion by the delivery of the lectures. It is a known fact that Secularism was gradually, but effectively, taking hold of the popular mind, comparatively ignorant of its true character and "the real aims of the Secularists." Estimating the result of the lectures, not only by what we saw, but also by what we have ascertained, we can confidently pronounce it highly beneficial. The most patient hearing was given to those who opposed Mr. Grant. A vote of thanks was tendered to the respected lecturer at the close by a show of hands, against which no hand was raised, although there was a gathering of Secularists from a distance of four miles.—*From a Correspondent*.

A LADY PREACHER.—The Primitive Methodists Sunday-school Anniversary took place last Sunday, at Shelf, when two sermons were preached by Mrs. Hallam, of Halifax, in the afternoon and evening, and collections were made, amounting to the handsome sum of £10 1s. 11d.—*Halifax Courier*.

BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—At the quarterly tea-meeting, held at the General Baptist Chapel, Boston, on Monday, July 11th, the teachers of the Sunday-schools connected with that place of worship, presented their minister, Mr. Mathews, with a copy of Bagster's "Bible of every Land," published in commemoration of the jubilee year of the Bible Society. The presentation was made by Messrs. Rogers and Twelves, the superintendents, on behalf of the school, and was accompanied by an address expressive of the affectionate feeling of the teachers, by whom it was individually signed.

ROMFORD.—The two Independent congregations in this town have been amalgamated. The Rev. J. Clarke, who has materially contributed to the result, will resign at Michaelmas, and the united churches will, from that time, be under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. Lathan.

BARRINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On Thursday and Friday, July 14th and 15th, a bazaar for the sale of useful and ornamental articles was held in the ancient village of Barrington, for the purpose of raising funds for repairing and improving the Independent chapel there. A large marquee for the sale of goods was erected on the green; there were five

large stalls, which were well supplied with every variety of articles. Four of these were provided and presided over by ladies connected with the congregation, and one of them was supplied from Manchester, by friends connected with the congregation of which the Rev. A. E. Pearce (native of Barrington) is the minister. The entire proceeds, inclusive of a small sum previously collected, amounted to £100. Tea was provided on the evening of each day, in a barn lent for the occasion; and, on the tables being removed, public meetings were held, which were numerously attended. Mr. S. Clear presided on each evening. On the first evening, after the Chairman's address, the Rev. A. E. Pearce communicated some interesting information respecting the rise and progress of Evangelical Nonconformity in Barrington and the neighbouring villages, and urged the vigorous sustentation of a place which had its foundations laid in the self-denying labours of such devoted men as Mr. Holcroft, and those who had succeeded him in the ministry there. The Rev. A. E. Wright, of Melbourne, urged the claims of the congregation at Barrington on the sympathy and help of Christian friends in the neighbourhood, and concluded an interesting speech by moving that the proceeds of the bazaar be appropriated to the repairing and improving of the chapel. This resolution was seconded by the Rev. John Stockridge; after which the Rev. J. Flood moved, and Mr. Ariss seconded, a resolution appointing a committee to superintend the proposed alterations and improvements. On the second evening, after the Sunday-schools had been supplied with tea, the friends again took tea together, and, on the tables being removed, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Clear, the Rev. A. E. Pearce, and Mr. Wilkerson.

RE-OPENING OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, CLOUGHFOLD, LANCASHIRE.—NOBLE DISPLAY OF VOLUNTARIYISM.—This place of worship—the oldest of the denomination in Lancashire—was rebuilt in 1838. In consequence of the rapid increase of the congregation since that period—especially during the ministry of the Rev. W. E. Jackson, who has now been pastor eight years—it was found expedient, at the end of 1851, to enlarge the chapel, and place an organ in it. The result is a spacious chapel capable of seating about 1,000 persons. Besides the mere enlargement, many improvements have, at the suggestion of the architect, Mr. Thomas Resley, of Manchester, been made to the building. The chapel was re-opened for public worship on Wednesday, the 13th inst., the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, preaching in the morning, and the Rev. H. S. Brown in the afternoon and evening. It was announced from the pulpit, after the sermon in the morning, that the whole cost of the enlargement and improvements, exclusive of the pulpit, which was the munificent gift of Mr. Robert Priestley, of Rawtenstall, amounted to £1,500—of which £535 had already been subscribed—leaving a balance of £965 due to the treasurer. This amount the members and friends were determined to clear off by the Sunday night following, when the opening services would terminate. Sudden indisposition preventing the Rev. D. Griffiths, of Accrington, from preaching on that day as announced, the Rev. G. Mitchell, of Bacup, preached in the morning and afternoon, and Mr. Littlewood, of Rochdale, in the evening. Towards the conclusion of the service great anxiety was experienced as to the result of the effort to liquidate the debt. At last, the announcement was made that it was cleared off. The six collections of Wednesday and Sunday amounted to £229 1s. 7d.; additional subscriptions, £735 18s. 5d.; total, £965—the sum required. The chapel is, therefore, clear of debt, and Voluntarism again triumphs. An elegant and expensive organ is being erected at the cost of Richard Ashworth, Esq., of Cloughfold, who will present it, when complete, to the chapel as a free-will offering.

CALEDONIAN-ROAD CHAPEL.—The services of the second anniversary in connexion with this place have just been concluded. On the morning of Sabbath, the 17th, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Theophilus Lessey, of Barnsby Chapel. In the afternoon, the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, the pastor, preached to the children of the Sabbath-school; and in the evening the Rev. Robert Ainslie preached a sermon on "The Difficulties and Encouragements of an Infant Church." In compliance with a pressing request, Mr. Ainslie has consented to the publication of his discourse, the profits of which are to be devoted to the liquidation of the chapel debt. On the following Wednesday evening, the quarterly tea-meeting was held in the school-room, at which a financial statement was made, showing that this infant congregation, gathered through the missionary efforts of Mr. Davies in that neighbourhood during the last two years, had raised, during that brief period, in various ways, for religious and charitable purposes, nearly one thousand pounds. The debt, £92, had been collected during the former part of the year, and at the present meeting the trustees and leading men resolved to raise another £100 for the same purpose by the close of the year. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. Letters expressive of fraternal feelings, and regretting unavoidable absence, were read from the Revs. William Brock, Dr. Burns, Henry Richard, Theophilus Lessey, T. G. Horton, of Tonbridge Chapel, T. E. Stalybrass, J. Hill, Isaac Doxsey, &c. On the morning of Thursday, the 21st, the children of the Sabbath-school, accompanied by their teachers, the pastor, and deacons, and other friends, amounting in all to nearly 600 persons, were conveyed by the Great Northern Railway to Barnet, where they spent a delightful day.

THE REV. J. P. BARNETT, of Riddings and Loscoe, Derbyshire, having accepted a unanimous invitation from the Baptist church, Keighley, Yorkshire, commenced his labours in that town on Sunday, the 24th inst.

"THE PASTORAL FUNCTION IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH" is the subject chosen for a prize essay of one hundred guineas by the "Mediation Committee" of the Wesleyan Reformers. The subject is one of great interest, and we doubt not there will be plenty of competitors—especially as the names of the adjudicators, which we have given in our advertising columns, will command general confidence.

KELVEDON, ESSEX.—The first stone of the new Independent chapel was laid on Friday, the 15th of July. The Rev. J. Kay, of Coggeshall, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Mr. G. T. Mayn then laid the stone, delivering an appropriate address, describing the rise and progress of the Independent interest in this place. A hymn was then sung, after which the Rev. W. A. Courtenay, pastor of the church, delivered an address. The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. C. Rigges, of Tiptree. The children of the Sabbath-school were then regaled with tea and cake, after which upwards of 200 persons took tea in a spacious booth erected for the occasion. A public meeting was then held, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Kay, of Coggeshall, Rev. C. Rigges, of Tiptree, and Messrs. J. Moss and J. V. Braddy. The Rev. W. A. Courtenay presided.

## Correspondence.

### OPPOSITION TO CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Previous to the meeting on the 14th inst. I caused a good number of bills to be circulated in the parish, of which the enclosed is a copy, which was useful in bringing up a large number of the rate-payers, to whom the reasons against compulsory payments "were expounded more perfectly." Thinking the practice may be useful in some of our country districts, I will thank you to give it publicity, if you do not object to do so. I am quite aware the objections stated do not comprehend the whole argument against church-rates, but I considered these the most likely to act upon this locality.

We did not succeed in preventing the making of a rate; but our churchwardens and clergy, supported by many of the gentry, had the opportunity of listening to an Anti-state-church lecture, which, probably, they would not have ventured from home to have heard on any other occasion, especially on so wet a morning as Thursday last.

Yours respectfully,

EBENEZER CLARKE.

Walthamstow, July 18th, 1853.

Sir,—You are respectfully requested to attend the Vestry-room of this parish on Thursday, the 14th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning. The churchwardens having called a meeting at that hour to make a church-rate, it is intended to oppose the making of a rate, for the following reasons:—

- 1st. Because there are many items included in the estimate which are not "necessary for the decent performance of Divine worship," and, therefore, cannot legally be charged to it.
- 2nd. Because the amount usually raised for salaries and other purposes is excessive; and, as compared with most other country parishes, extravagant.
- 3rd. Because the rate is levied upon the whole number of rate-payers for the benefit of a part, or sect, which makes the pressure unjust to the district Churchman and the Dissenter, both of whom contribute, by pew-rents and other contributions, to the several places of worship which they build and maintain, and this tax has a tendency to prevent benevolent and Christian efforts by such persons.
- 4th. Because this tax bears hard upon the occupiers of large properties, without reference to the capacity to pay; thus the farmer, although a loser by his crops, must, nevertheless, pay upon his rental, more (by a large amount) than the wealthy banker or merchant, who may have realized thousands during the same period that the farmer may have sustained a loss.
- 5th. Because a man's ability and willingness to give in support of religion appear to be the only proper rules of contribution, both in reason and scripture.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

"As ye have freely received freely give."

6th. Because church-rates, in this and other parishes, have caused, and are likely to cause, more dissension and unchristian tempers and action than any other matter, or perhaps all other matters beside; and it is the duty of the parishioners to avoid the cause of dissension that the effect may cease.

7th. Because experience has shown, that the contributions of the inhabitants of this parish have been amply sufficient to support the district churches, the schools, and many other Christian and benevolent institutions; and that it is idle, and derogatory to the benevolent and Christian zeal of the friends of the Church, to maintain that it would not, and could not, be supported if there were no church-rate.

For self and friends, yours faithfully,

EBENEZER CLARKE.

Voluntary House, Walthamstow, July 11th, 1853.

### THE MIRACLES OF MODERN TIMES.

#### BLEEDING OF THE FINGERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The following fact, which has come under my medical attention this week, may be useful in explaining some of the statements put forth by the priestcraft of modern times, in relation to spurious evidences, which they wish to deduce from wounds bleeding and fingers dropping blood.

Mary P.—consulted me this week, for the oozing of blood at the tips of her fingers, which has recurred for several days. At the present moment the bleeding is stopped, but at the end of each finger is a blood spot of congealed blood, at the point where the blood oozed. Her fingers pain her extremely before the blood oozes. If she puts the fingers in cold water the blood oozes directly.

Let us suppose that this young person had belonged to any of the devotional bodies who try and bolster up their pretensions by wonders—let us suppose that her imagination had been acted upon, and that she had been persuaded that the Virgin had appeared to her and had told her that her fingers should drop blood, and that this action (taking place, as it did in Mary P.—, from natural causes), should appear, what would have been the inferences that devotional rhapsodism, or priestly cunning, would have deduced from the blood flowing? What but this? Bring your spoils to my church, bow your intellect before my doxy.

The case is indeed rare. It is a natural result. The superstitious would regard it as supernatural. Will it



not explain the fact, that the great Debt Payer sweated blood in going through that dread struggle in which he effected the payment of humanity's debt?

July 19, 1853.

Yours truly,  
JOHN EPPS.

### THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—I think every one of your readers must have felt the force of your complaint against the partiality of the committee of the Sunday-school Union, in the case of the report of their Jubilee Services. When the executive of a popular institution like this bestows a factious and expensive patronage on any particular newspaper, it is obvious that great injustice is committed, first to the subscribers, whose money is appropriated to uses never contemplated by them; and secondly, to the proprietors of other journals, who are thus excluded from the advantages of a common competition by the existence of an unfair monopoly.

I happened accidentally last week to see a copy of the *British Banner*. A supplement-sheet was, with a great profession of liberality, presented to the readers. This was full of matter appertaining to the Sunday-school Union. Thirteen pages were occupied with reports of the Jubilee Services, and three were full of advertisements of the publications of the society.

Now, Sir, I happen to be the victim of a dominant curiosity. I happen, also, to reside in the country, where supplies of information are but scarce. May I, therefore, ask of your metropolitan readers two questions?

1. How many copies of the paper specified were purchased by the Union Committee? and,  
2. How much was paid for the insertion of three pages of advertisements?

I will suppose that two thousand copies of the paper were had, and that the rate of £5 per page was paid for the advertisements. At this calculation, this report of the meetings has cost the society nearly £60—a sum large enough to have secured an invaluable essay on the Sunday-school system, which many who do not read the *Banner* would have been glad to purchase.

If it be true that the committee have thus squandered £50 or £60, the subscribers ought to know it. For such outlay is dishonest and unnecessary.

There are many who can only afford to purchase one weekly newspaper. For them not to be informed of such proceedings as those of the recent Jubilee would be felt by them to be a serious disadvantage. Are they, then, to be compelled to buy a paper many of whose principles they distrust, much of whose policy they disapprove, and whose temper they despise? I submit that a general, unsectarian institution like this, has no right, by grants of money directly or indirectly, to support any general newspaper as its organ. If the executive make any sacrifice at all to secure a full report, let all the papers which have any fair claim share in the advantage. If not (and this would involve to the public or the society no real loss), let them rely upon that commercial tact which is the best guarantee of the fidelity, promptitude, and enterprise of editors as well as of other people. At any rate, I most solemnly protest against any of the influence of a great, popular, and general institution being thus expressly and exclusively bestowed upon a paper whose spirit is averse to what many believe to be the demands of Christianity, and the true interests of the churches.

Grateful for that "independent tone" which has exposed you to this new annoyance,

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,  
PLAINSPRECH.

Evesham, July 25th, 1853.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

#### MATRICULATION.—1853.

##### FIRST DIVISION.

Anstie, James.....	King's College.
Ashlin, Stephen.....	St. Mary's, Oscott.
Ashlin, John Perkins.....	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Barker, William Nutter.....	Private tuition.
Beaumont, Walter Henry.....	Private tuition.
Belcher, Robert Shirley.....	King's College.
Black, Alexander Osmond.....	St. Paul's School.
Blazey, William.....	Manchester New College.
Boddy, Cecil Viner.....	King's College.
Bradley, George.....	Amersham Grammar School.
Bramwell, George.....	Private tuition.
Bridge, Walter.....	Stonhurst College.
Broadbent, William Henry.....	Private tuition.
Brock, William.....	University College School.
Brown, Samuel Borton.....	Baptist College, Bristol.
Bruce, Samuel Noble.....	University College.
Burbridge, William Henry.....	King's College.
Camplin, Alfred Blackmore.....	Private tuition.
Carey, Charles Stokes.....	Hackney Theological Sem.
Carmley, Henry.....	Hull School of Medicine.
Carter, Alfred.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Carter, Joseph.....	Alredale College.
Cecil, Charles Richard.....	Private tuition.
Charnley, Alexander.....	Stonhurst College.
Chester, Arthur.....	King's College.
Clarke, George Christopher.....	St. Gregory's, Downside.
Clear, Walter Wedgborough.....	Private tuition.
Coathupe, Charles Thomas.....	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Cook, Edward Rider.....	University College.
Corbould, Edwin.....	Cheshunt College.
Cornforth, Charles Kilvington.....	University College.
Cradock, Samuel.....	Private tuition.
Crosbie, William.....	Rotherham College.
Curtis, John Charles.....	Owen's College.
Da Silva, Leo Charles.....	Private tuition.
Davies, Alban Thomas.....	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Davies, Joseph Walter.....	Private tuition.
Davis, James.....	Horton College.
Davis, William.....	Owen's College.
Dawson, Robert.....	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Day, Edwin Edmund.....	King's College.
Dick, John Crichton.....	Alredale College.
Dothie, William Plaskett.....	Alredale College.
Dowson, Alfred Pendleberry.....	University College School.
Earle, Edward Septimus.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Edwards, David.....	Owen's College.
Elliot, John.....	Private tuition.
Ernst, Albert Henry.....	City of London School.
Fawcett, Henry.....	King's College.
Ferguson, George.....	King's College.
Field, Allan.....	University College School.
Fordati, James Quayle.....	University College.
Foster, George Carey.....	University College.
French, Alfred John.....	Wesleyan C. In., Taunton.
Gibson, Francis William.....	University College.
Gleignd, A. J. Constantine.....	University College.
Goldsmith, George Pocock.....	King's College.
Goldsmith, John.....	Private tuition.
Goodale, William Robert.....	Private tuition.

Graham, George Wallington.....	King's College School.
Gregory, William.....	Private tuition.
Grimshaw, Joseph Stanfield.....	Manchester New College.
Halley, Ebenezer.....	Owen's College.
Hanson, Edw. Pardoe Cotton.....	King's College.
Harrison, William Henry.....	University College School.
Harrop, Robert.....	Chorlton High School.
Hartley, Richard Griffiths.....	Lancashire In. and Owen's.
Hawksford, Francis.....	St. Mary's, Oscott.
Heath, James.....	King's College.
Henn, John.....	Private tuition.
Hennell, John.....	University College.
Herbert, Thomas Martin.....	Spring-hill College.
Hogan, Francis.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Holland, Thomas.....	Manchester New College.
Howlett, Frederick.....	Private tuition.
Hue, William Parker.....	University College School.
Hughes, Henry Bailie.....	St. Peter's, Prior Park.
Hughes, Richard.....	King's College.
Hulke, Frederick Thomas.....	Private tuition.
Jauncey, Walter.....	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Jeffries, James.....	New College.
Jones, Richard.....	King's College.
Jones, William James.....	University College.
Jordan, Thomas Furneaux.....	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Kealy, John Robert.....	King's College.
Kinton, John Louis.....	University College.
Knaggs, Henry.....	Private tuition.
Lambert, Brooke.....	King's College.
La Mert, Lima Abraham.....	Private tuition.
Law, Thomas Graves.....	Stonhurst College.
Lawrence, George William.....	King's College.
Leech, John.....	University College.
Leech, William.....	University College.
Leete, Benjamin Eames.....	Alredale College.
Lidgett, Joseph.....	Blackheath Proprietary School.
Lowe, John.....	Sleaford Grammar-school.
Lynch, Edmund.....	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Macartney, John.....	Rotherham College.
McKerrow, James Muir.....	Owen's College.
McOwan, Peter.....	Private tuition.
Macqueen, John.....	Stonhurst College.
Marshall, Alfred.....	Westminster Hospital.
Mockler, Thomas.....	Stonhurst College.
Moore, Alpheus Herrman.....	King's College.
Morogh, Alexander.....	St. Mary's, Oscott.
Murch, Arthur.....	University College.
Musket, Joseph James.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Needham, Frederick Manning.....	University College.
Nesbitt, Henry Arthur.....	University College School.
Noyes, Thomas Edward.....	New College.
Palk, Henry.....	Private tuition.
Phillips, Thomas Lloyd.....	Private tuition.
Powell, John.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Powles, Edmund Sheppard.....	King's College.
Prout, Edward Stallybrass.....	New College.
Rayner, Thomas.....	King's College.
Richards, John.....	St. Gregory's, Downside.
Ridding, William Steer.....	King's College.
Rix, William Howells.....	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Roberts, William.....	Hackney Theological Seminary.
Robjohns, Henry Thomas.....	Western College, Plymouth.
Rudd, Thomas.....	Alredale College.
Scotson, James.....	University College.
Secombe, John Thomas.....	University College.
Schoolbred, James.....	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Shims, Frederic.....	St. Mary's, Oscott.
Smith, Alfred Fish.....	King's School, Rochester.
Spencer, Alfred Lucian.....	Private tuition.
Spencer, Henry Banks.....	Bruce Castle.
Stallybrass, Henry Martyn.....	Queenwood College.
Steedman, And. Harrington.....	University College School.
Swift, Thomas.....	New College.
Swinhoe, Robert.....	Stonhurst College.
Taylor, Sedley.....	King's College.
Tidy, William Meymott.....	University College.
Tims, John Chamberlin.....	King's College.
Thorp, Fielden.....	University College.
Thorp, William Blankley.....	Private tuition.
Traer, James Reeves.....	Private tuition.
Tritton, William.....	King's College.
Turner, Frederick Storrs.....	Hackney Theological Seminary.
Tyler, William James.....	New College.
Walker, Thomas James.....	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Wang, Alexander.....	Private tuition.
Whitaker, William.....	Grammar School, Leatherhead.
Whitford, Antony.....	University College.
Whittleton, Robert.....	Truro Grammar School.
Williams, Benjamin.....	Stonhurst College.
Wilson, Frederick William.....	Brecon College.
Winterbotham, H. S. Page.....	Westminster Hospital.
Wood, Charles.....	Amersham Grammar School.
Worsley, Richard.....	Manchester New College.
Young, William.....	University College School.
	City of London School.

##### SECOND DIVISION.

Alford, Henry James.....	University College.
Allen, John.....	Private tuition.
Arnott, James William.....	University College.
Belcher, Paul.....	University College.
Browne, Frederick.....	King's College.
Bruneau, Edouard Alfred.....	St. Peter's, Prior-park.
Byron, Lionel T. Dawson.....	Private tuition.
Campbell, Edward Willis.....	University College.
Carden, William Henry.....	Guy's Hospital.
Catton, Richard T. Goltz.....	University College.
Chapman, Joseph Thomas.....	Private tuition.
Cousins, John Ward.....	Stepney College.
Easthead, James John.....	Private tuition.
Edwards, Frederic.....	Cheshunt College.
Ellis, Septimus.....	Baptist College, Bristol.
Evans, John.....	St. Peter's C. S., Eaton-square.
Gairbairn, C. W. Morgan.....	Brecon College.
Gilbert, William Schwenck.....	University College.
Giles, Philip Henry.....	Western Grammar School.
Gillepie, George John Knox.....	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Harding, Esau.....	Private tuition.
Harvey, Charles Hamilton.....	Private tuition.
Hearne, Daniel Joseph.....	King's College.
Hele, Nicholas Fenwick.....	St. Patrick's, Carlow.
Hind, John Marriott.....	Private tuition.
Humphreys, George Ward.....	Private tuition.
Jones, David.....	Baptist College, Bristol.
Jones, Josiah.....	Brecon College.
Key, James.....	Cheshunt College.
Leach, Henry.....	Private tuition.
Longstaff, Thomas.....	University College.
Masey, Thomas.....	Owen's College.
Meadows, Alfred.....	Private tuition.
Minshall, Thomas Edward.....	Private tuition.
Nicholas, Ebenezer.....	Clewer House.
Pankhurst, Richard Marsden.....	St. George's Hospital.
Pinchard, Malden T. B.....	Owen's College.
Procter, James.....	Private tuition.
Smale, Clement.....	Guy's Hospital.
Stronach, William Gavin.....	University College.
Tidman, Paul Frederick.....	Private tuition.
Trendell, James Richens.....	New College.
Way, John.....	Cambridge House, Hackney.
Williams, Thomas.....	Private tuition.
Wilson, James Lodge.....	King's College.
Woodcocke, Edward Walker.....	King's College.
Wotton, Charles.....	Grammar School, St. Alban's.

A collector "seized" a railway-train at Newfound-well, in Ireland, for county-cess due from the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, which he had frequently applied for in vain. The collector detained train and passengers until the money was produced.

### MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor gave a grand dinner on Saturday, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, to her Majesty's Ministers—a very large number of whom with their ladies were present. There was also a considerable sprinkling of Radical M.P.'s and members of the corporation. The toast of the Queen was received with great enthusiasm. The Premier responded to the toast, "The Earl of Aberdeen and her Majesty's Ministers." After referring to the humbling feelings incident to the position he occupied, and to the unparalleled prosperity, happiness, and progress of the whole country, partly owing to the enlightened system of financial and commercial policy now in action, he said:—

If these great advantages cannot be wholly attributed to the present Government, at least we have used our utmost endeavours to preserve them unimpaired [hear, hear]. This leads me, my Lord Mayor, to say a word, and but a word, upon a subject which much engrosses the public attention. I have no hesitation in saying that the policy—the essential policy—of her Majesty's Government is a policy of peace [loud cheers], and I have no doubt that my distinguished friend near me (the French Ambassador), whom I now have in my eye, will re-echo this sentiment [hear]. It cannot, I think, be a matter of indifference if, in this great centre of industry and commerce, I assure you that no effort will be wanting, consistent with the honour and the real interest of the country, to secure a continuance of that first of all earthly blessings [loud cheering].

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the French Ambassador and of the other Foreign Ministers, spoke of the presence of the former as illustrative of that harmony which existed, and he hoped would continue to exist, between these two great countries, and which tended to promote the prosperity and happiness of both [hear].

His Excellency the Count Walewski returned thanks in French.

He begged to thank them in his own name and that of his colleagues for the magnificent hospitality of which they had been the partakers. They were always delighted to accept of the invitations of the City of London, which was so well represented by the Lord Mayor; and on the present occasion they were still more gratified at having the opportunity of meeting her Majesty's Ministers [cheers]. As regarded himself, he had too much reason to be satisfied with his relations with them not to seize with eagerness every occasion of expressing the sentiments with which he was animated towards them [cheers]. Yes, the cordiality which existed in the relations between England and France, and upon which he had felicitated himself last year in that very hall, reposed at the present moment upon new bases, which could not fail to consolidate and assure their permanence. That happy result ought to be hailed with joy by all, for, above all things, it assured the peace of Europe for the future, and even at the present moment [loud cheers]—and he hoped that very shortly facts would occur to sanction that assertion [applause].

Earl Granville, as on a former occasion, spoke for the House of Lords, praising their legislative labours during the present session—with one exception, that of the refusal to repeal Jewish disabilities, which he condemned. In alluding to the question of secondary punishments, he said the attempt to prevent crime rather than punish it after it was committed, was creditable to the House of Lords, and indicative of the spirit of the age in which they lived.

He could not pass over this subject without alluding to the singularly judicious conduct of the Lord Mayor, the representative of the corporation of this great city who had, during his tenure of office, endeavoured by every means in his power to promote the cause of education, which, as he (Earl Granville) believed, was one of the most important questions of the day [hear, hear].

He took the opportunity of expressing his confidence in the good sense in the House of Lords that they would see that the legacy duty could not be abolished, and would admit the justice of equalizing and extending that tax, thereby enabling the Government to give present and prospective relief to the whole of this great community. He commended them for their silence, also, in reference to the delicate position or foreign affairs. He must say that the manner in which the Ambassador of France had expressed the complete cordiality which existed in the relations between the two countries had been most gratifying [cheers], and he was sure there was not a single person present who did not concur in hoping that this good understanding might long continue between these neighbouring powers [cheers], when their object was to maintain peace, and to preserve the faith of existing treaties [loud cheers].

Lord John Russell responded to "The House of Commons," with general references to financial questions, and the necessity in revising taxation to maintain public credit. He concurred entirely and cordially in every word which had fallen from his noble friend at the head of the Government with regard to the blessings of peace [cheers]; and it was one of those blessings that the public credit should be kept high, and that every class of the community should feel the benefits of a State policy which provided fully for every demand that could be made upon it [cheers].

The Duke of Newcastle, in speaking to "Prosperity and happiness to the colonies of England," took no credit to himself, nor even to the Government of which he was a member, for the course they had pursued with reference to these important possessions, because he felt that the progress of opinion in Great Britain, and the progress of commercial interests in the colonies especially, had led to the adoption of what he regarded as sounder and juster views of colonial government, which must, he believed, be carried out in future by whatever party might happen to be in power in this country [hear, hear].

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The health of Lord



Palmerston, the Home Secretary," highly eulogized his lordship's careful attention to the business of his department, which brought the noble lord more closely than the office he had formerly held into connexion with the citizens of London, and with his countrymen generally.

Lord Palmerston hoped he might construe that approbation as a symptom that it had not been disapproved by the rest of his fellow-countrymen [cheers]. He eulogized the co-operative spirit of the Corporation of London:—

The city of London, acting according to the true spirit of the British constitution, which led us to constant and progressive improvements—careful, however, always to build our improvements upon ancient and stable foundations—had concurred with her Majesty's Government in the appointment of a commission, not for the purpose of overturning the institutions of the city [hear], but for the purpose of inquiring whether the lapse of time, or the change of habits and circumstances, might not have rendered it expedient to introduce into these institutions some modifications and changes [cheers]. The readiness with which the city of London had co-operated in the appointment of that commission, had, he trusted, been met in a proper spirit by the Government, in the selection, as commissioners, of men who, from their ability and high character, were entitled to the confidence of the city, and who, he hoped, would not disappoint the expectations which had been formed of the result of their labours.

He proposed the health of the metropolitan members coupling with it the name of Lord Dudley Stuart, whose "noble and chivalrous nature" he greatly praised. He wanted their co-operation in material improvements:—

He remembered that, some years ago, when the distinguished Italian sculptor Canova was in this country, he was greatly struck with London. Canova admired the convenience of our footways, the comfort of our separate houses, the order prevailing in our streets, and the security of persons and of property, and concluded his panegyric with that sort of hyperbole peculiar to Southern minds, and said if London were only whitened it would be an earthly paradise [hear, hear, and laughter]. Now there were in this metropolis certain establishments—some of them stationary and some of them floating—which consumed every hour of the day shiploads of coals, and vomited forth the smoke, defacing, even before they were completed, the noblest monuments of architectural skill. He would humbly ask the assistance of the metropolitan members in enabling him to put an end, so far as was possible, to this abominable nuisance. A great poet, writing in the last century, had told them, speaking of the Thames, that

"Its translucent waves shone a broad mirror."

That mirror, unfortunately, had since been darkened [laughter], and if it cast any reflection at all it was a reflection upon the apathy and neglect of those who ought to have kept its waters clear and free from defilement [hear, hear, and laughter]. He trusted the metropolitan members would aid him in endeavouring to restore the Thames from a state of liquid mud to the state of "translucent waves" [much laughter]. He was persuaded that if that support were given, which might easily be afforded, they could succeed in rendering this great and noble city not merely one of the wealthiest and most important commercial cities in the world, but also, he trusted, one of the most healthy and agreeable residences to be found in civilized countries [hear, hear, and cheers].

Various other toasts were given in the course of the evening.

#### WORKING OF THE CAB ACT.

The tables of cab fares payable under the new act to be published by the Commissioners of Police, are not yet forthcoming, and nobody seems to know when they will be. Consequently, cab litigation continues, and the disputes between drivers and fares form a prominent part of the business of police magistrates. Some of the passengers, in their resolution to carry out the new law strictly, have been too close-fisted, and have refused to pay the legal fare: these cases end by the passenger having to pay a pretty little bill at the police court—summons, expenses, extra fare to the court, cabman's time, and perhaps the cost of measuring the distance in dispute.

The Commissioners of the City Police, who have been considering the matter at the suggestion of the Court of Aldermen, promise some alleviation of the evil. A report has been presented and adopted, in substance as follows:—

The first step proposed is the publication of a well-arranged and defined table of fares and distances, to be enforced by the City magistrates, according to the existing law, and irrespective of the act under consideration. The commissioner announces that, aided by a plan of admeasurement made at the instance of the directors of the Bank, by some of the police officers of the City, with a view to its exhibition in conspicuous places within the City, he will be able in the course of the ensuing week to produce a complete table of distances and fares, containing several hundred districts, and accurately defined measurements from the Bank of England, and from each hackney carriage stand within the city to the best known place within six miles, which list of distances and fares, with other useful information, he proposes to publish by boards conspicuously placed, and books; and, further to protect the public from imposition, and to guard the drivers of hackney carriages from the trouble and loss of time occasioned by appeals upon facts capable of being immediately decided upon, and to keep order at the stands, he proposes that a sufficient number of fit men be appointed, provided with the tables, to whom all differences of obvious interpretation may be referred. He thinks that for the present the appointment of six persons will be an adequate regulation.

A case has been before Mr. Henry, the Bow-street magistrate, which has excited comment in Parliament and very spirited condemnation by the press. The sufferer is Thos. Phillips, a cabman. Mr. Bond com-

plained that Phillips wanted 5s. for a job, including time and distance, which the passenger estimated at 4s. Mr. Bond said the distance travelled was within three miles; the cabman said, including three-quarters of a mile that he had to go to the gentleman's house from his stand, the distance was four miles and a half. Mr. Henry said, the official book of fares had not yet appeared, unfortunately; but, if the parties were disposed to have the ground measured, it could be done on payment of 5s. each into court. The complainant agreed to this proposal; but the cabman said he had not got 5s. in his pocket, for it was his first job that day. Mr. Henry: "Then, as you cannot pay the 5s. deposit, I shall take Mr. Bond's statement as evidence of the fact, and convict you of the overcharge; for which you must pay the penalty of 40s. or go to prison for a month." Mr. Bond, who appeared rather startled at the suddenness and severity of the decision, said he did not think the matter would have taken this turn: the cabman was very civil throughout the transaction, and he hoped that the penalty would not be imposed. Mr. Henry refused to listen to this appeal. The object of the act in enabling passengers to go at once to the police-courts was not to dispense with the penalties, but to save the complainants the trouble of applying for summonses. The cabman was committed to gaol in default of paying the fine, and his horse and cab were sent to the Green-yard. In a letter to the papers, Phillips states that his friends have paid his fine and that he is released. The ground over which he travelled with Mr. Bond had been measured by a professional measurer, who made it seven miles instead of five. He also says:—"When Mr. Henry said the distance might be measured, I said I could put down 5s. if the hirer would pay me my fare. Mr. Henry objected, and ordered the cab and horse to be sent to the Green-yard."

Mr. Ingham, on Friday, decided a point on the new cab law, upon which there is reason to believe a misconception is generally prevalent. A cabman who had allowed four persons to ride in his vehicle claimed the magistrate's assistance to enforce payment of 1s.; namely, 6d. for each of the extra passengers. The magistrate explained to him that he was not bound to carry more than two adult persons in his cab, but that if he did he could only charge sixpence extra for the whole hiring, and not sixpence for each extra person. The words of the act are:—"When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, one sum of 6d. is to be paid for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person."

A dispute, on Monday, at the Marlborough-street Police Office, as to distance, was referred to measurement. The rider paid the usual deposit of 5s. The cabman said he had not 5s. with him, but would bring it in a few hours. Mr. Bingham: Very well; that will do. The ground shall be measured as soon as possible. Mr. Bingham, it seems, can trust a cabman.

Attempts at extortion by hirers are not uncommon. A gentleman took a cab in the Haymarket to drive to Finsbury-circus and back for 3s. 6d. But he waited at two places for an hour and a quarter. The magistrate decided that he could not thus "diddle a cabman out of his fare;" and so sentenced him to pay 8s. 6d., besides 2s. for the summons, and 2s. 6d. for the cabman's loss of time.

A cab-rider suffered severely on Thursday. Mr. James Payne Lloyd, Northampton, was summoned by George Pickford for paying him less than his legal fare. The driver was occupied five-and-a-half hours in waiting and driving from place to place. Mr. Lloyd paid him 6s., and he demanded 10s. Mr. Bingham decided that Mr. Lloyd should pay for distance and for waiting; this would entitle the driver to 10s., and his expenses, 4s. 6d. Mr. Lloyd was very sore at this decision, conceiving that he had paid the proper fare (which would have been so under the old act), and also on account of having travelled seventy miles to attend to the summons.

THE STRIKES in many parts of the country still continue. Thirty-seven out of forty-nine Stockport mills are closed for want of hands: the men are half starving; the shopkeepers dependent on their custom are suffering, and the pawn-offices are glutted with goods. The masters are still firm in refusing the demanded ten per cent. In other parts of the country working men persevere in demands. At Glossop-dale, where the people lately gained time by a strike, they now ask for higher wages. The farm-labourers of Wiltshire are breaking their old agreements, and demanding advanced wages: warrants have been issued against some of them. The Kidderminster carpet weavers are still out on strike; the London artisans have resolved to assist them. The London policemen object to their present low pay (in classes 21s., 18s. 4d., and 16s. 7d. per week). There was a meeting of several of them at the King's Arms, Silver-street, Golden-square, on Monday, at which it was unanimously determined to present a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Hull policemen have struck, and the watch committee have not had a single applicant for the vacancies.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS was urged on Lord Aberdeen by a deputation a few days ago. The opening of *cul-de-sacs*, the widening of streets, the construction of arcades or glazed passages for the convenience of foot-passengers, and new streets to take away the thick stream of traffic through present thoroughfares, new bridges, more convenient railway stations, and nearer, larger parks, were stated as the most urgent wants of the city. The funds could be raised by a direct tax on the £15,000,000 yearly rental of London and the suburbs.—[A nice job for an over-worked Government!]

#### CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

One or two interesting communications on this subject have appeared in the *Times*. Mr. Bramston, of Paddington, writes:—

Twenty years ago, when in China, I was daily at the house of the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, and at that time, I remember, we were busily engaged in taking texts from the Bible, printed in Chinese characters, with a picture on one side to call the attention of the Chinese, similar to one I have enclosed. These were pasted up, and circulated at Macao, Canton, and Honan. Some of the lithographs were done by myself. The printing press was removed from Macao to Canton, on account of the Portuguese Governor prohibiting the printing at Macao, as it was contrary to their faith that the Holy Scriptures should be made known among the people. Many thousands of texts were printed in this manner. It was simply the Word of God that was circulated in this way, and it was generally gladly received. Sometimes the late Mr. Morrison (eldest son of Dr. Morrison) and myself would go far into the interior for a walk with a little money (small Chinese coins) in our pockets to insure a good reception from the people; in this way we distributed many hundreds. I have accompanied the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff in the same manner, at Macao, without the city, among the poor, at a place called "the Campo," giving away St. Paul's Epistles and other portions of God's Word.

Another correspondent attempts to explain the words "Xam ti hounei," or, "The religion of the Great Emperor," a term not known to the Roman Catholic missionaries in China.

A Russo-Greek monastery has been established in Peking ever since the time of Peter the Great, which, whatever it may have done formerly, has in more recent times been busily engaged in making converts to the Christian faith. About twelve years ago I had, in St. Petersburg, a long conversation with the prior of the convent, who had lately returned from Peking [the members are changed every ten years], and who then told me that there were more than 4,000,000 converts to the Russo-Greek Church, who did not indeed openly declare their faith, for fear of persecution by their heathen countrymen, but had formed themselves into secret societies, ramifications of which had extended themselves throughout the whole empire, and that they were in constant communication with each other. His statements appeared so extraordinary that I could not help expressing my doubts as to their correctness; on this he repeated what he had said, giving many particulars respecting the native missionaries and the translation of the Bible, and assured me that in the course of a few years I should see great results from what was then going on in China. May not, then, this banner, bearing the words "The religion of the Great Emperor," refer to the Emperor of Russia; and the movement now going on have as much to do with the Russo-Greek as the Roman Catholic branch of Christianity?

INCREASE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—There is something really grand and imposing in the steady march of Russian dominion since Peter the Great first consolidated his empire into a substantive state. On his accession in 1689, its Western boundary was in longitude 30 degrees, and its Southern in latitude 42 degrees: these have now been pushed to longitude 18 degrees and latitude 39 degrees respectively. Russia had then no access to any European sea; her only ports were Archangel in the Frozen Ocean and Astrakhan on the Caspian: she has now access both to the Baltic and the Euxine. Her population, mainly arising from increase of territory, has augmented thus. At the accession of Peter the Great, in 1689, it was 15,000,000; at the accession of Catherine the Second, in 1762, it was 25,000,000; at the accession of Paul, in 1796, it was 36,000,000; at the accession of Nicholas, in 1825, it was 58,000,000. By the treaty of Neustadt, in 1721, and by a subsequent treaty in 1809, she acquired more than half the kingdom of Sweden and the command of the Gulf of Finland, from which before she was excluded. By the three partitions of Poland, in 1772, 1793, and 1795, and by the arrangements of 1815, she acquired territory nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian empire. By various wars and treaties with Turkey, in 1774, 1783, and 1812, she robbed her of territories equal in extent to all that remains of her European dominions, and acquired the command of the Black Sea. Between 1800 and 1814, she acquired from Persia districts at least as large as the whole of England, and from Tartary a territory which ranges over 30 degrees of longitude. During this period of 150 years, she has advanced her frontier 500 miles towards Constantinople, 630 miles towards Stockholm, 700 miles towards Berlin and Vienna, and 1,000 miles towards Teheran, Cabool, and Calcutta. One only acquisition she has not yet made, though steadily pushing towards it, earnestly desiring it, and feeling it to be essential to the completion of her vast designs and the satisfaction of her natural and consistent ambition—the possession, namely, of Constantinople and Roumelia; which would give her the most admirable harbours and the command of the Levant, and would enable her to overlap, surround, menace, and embarrass all the rest of Europe.—*Economist*.

THE HULL TOWN COUNCIL has resolved, upon the approaching visit of her Majesty to Hull, to assume appropriate municipal costume. The aldermen will wear scarlet gowns, and the town councillors purple mazarine silk gowns, turned up with fur. By the resolutions passed, the town council has pledged itself to wear the official robes, not only on the approaching visit, but on all state occasions.

Bodenham church was struck by lightning, the other day, during the performance of a marriage ceremony. A number of persons had assembled to view the ceremony, and several of them were hurt, one seriously. Of course the consternation was excessive. The building was little damaged.



## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## VACCINATION EXTENSION BILL.

On Wednesday, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON moved the second reading of this bill, which has quietly passed the Lords. Its object is, to make vaccination compulsory by pecuniary fines. He showed that the rate of mortality from smallpox is highest in France and England, the only two countries that have not adopted compulsory vaccination. In England, the lowest rate is that of London—16 in 1,000; while out of thirteen countries in Continental Europe the highest rate of mortality, that of Saxony, is only 8 in 1,000, and in Sardinia and Bohemia it is as low as 2 in 1,000. He proposed to amend in committee some of the compulsory clauses; especially the fifth, enacting that no medical officer shall be entitled to any fee other than that provided by the existing law.

Lord PALMERSTON supported the principle of the bill, although the efforts of the Poor-law Board had recently been attended with greater success than the results of previous years could show—so that in 1852, when there were 601,000 births, 411,000 persons had been vaccinated, independently of private vaccination. He concurred in the opinion that the machinery of the bill required alteration.

Mr. BRADY, Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, and Mr. FREWEN, opposed the bill as an unnecessary extension of the compulsory principle. The bill was, however, read a second time.

## THE ADVERTISEMENT AND ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTIES.

In moving the second reading of his bill for the entire abolition of the duties on Attorneys' Certificates, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR complained that a tacit arrangement had been entered into between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Members for Manchester, by which it was agreed that if the latter would resist the repeal of the certificate duty, Mr. Gladstone would concede the advertisement duty. Mr. Gladstone's proposition was most distasteful to the attorneys, and would also be a loss to the revenue. If, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that the present duty was retained merely for revenue purposes this year, and would promise to take the tax into consideration next year, he (Lord Grosvenor) was willing to forego a division.

Mr. MURROUGH made an attack upon Lord Robert Grosvenor for not having been sincere in his advocacy of the cause. He had not brought on the bill until all the "juvenile bar," the friends of the attorneys, were on circuit.

Mr. HUME opposed the second reading. He supported the budget as a whole, and he was not a person who would be thought to have changed his vote without good reasons.

Mr. GLADSTONE exonerated Lord Robert Grosvenor from the charge of insincerity, by stating that the bill had been deferred as a matter of courtesy; and ironically commented on Mr. Murrough's speech:—

Had it not been for that speech, he should have been disposed to take up Lord Robert from an opposite point of view, and to compliment him for the tenacity—he would say the chivalrous tenacity—with which he had taken up the cause of this unfortunate and helpless body. Lord Robert Grosvenor's character as a philanthropist had been long established, otherwise no more illustrious example of it could be quoted in after times than the manner in which he had held out the right hand of succour and support to a meritorious class, entirely without organization, not represented in that House, cut off from all the ordinary means of communication with it enjoyed by other classes, and last of all, having their friends on circuit [great laughter].

He would give no pledge as to the future. Since he made his statement in April, various changes had taken place. The surplus then calculated on was £495,000; but the packet contract service would exceed the estimate by £35,000; £56,000 expected from the Channel Island Harbours, and £100,000 saving from Exchequer bills, would not be available for the present year; while £110,000 expected from licenses had been abandoned. Here was £301,000 of the surplus disposed of; but the militia had cost £52,000 less than was anticipated—which left the surplus at £250,000. Then a sum of £150,000 to £200,000 would be required for supplementary charges—which left only £50,000 for the surplus. If both the certificate duty and the advertisement duty be repealed, there would be a deficit. Ministers did not think it prudent to repeal the advertisement duty; but if one or the other were to be repealed, it would not be the attorney-tax. There were many other claimants for remissions.

Mr. EWART, reluctantly accepting the alternative, would vote for the abolition of one of the taxes on knowledge. Mr. F. MAGUIRE felt himself bound, against his personal interest, to vote for the relief of the attorneys.

The House then divided, and the second reading was refused by 186 to 102—majority, 84.

On a formal proceeding next day, relating to the Customs Act, Mr. GLADSTONE took occasion to state, that in deference to the wish of repeated majorities of the House, he should give up the advertisement duty. The announcement was loudly cheered. In reply to Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. GLADSTONE further said, he believed that there was no precedent for making the remission of the duty follow immediately on the vote. They should not lightly alter the established practice; but he saw no reason why the bill in which the resolutions remitting the duty were to be inserted should not become law by the end of next week, or, at least, by the beginning of the following week.

## ALLEGED DETENTIONS IN NUNNERIES.

The adjourned debate on Mr. T. Chambers's Bill for the Recovery of Personal Liberty in Certain Cases,

was resumed on Wednesday; the SPEAKER first explaining that Mr. Phinn's amendment for a select committee of inquiry stood as a substantive motion.

Mr. J. BALL opposed it as unnecessary—as one of a series of measures intended to engage the Legislature in a struggle against institutions which interested the deepest affections of a large number of her Majesty's subjects. He defended conventual establishments, and dwelt at some length upon the groundless aspersions which had been cast, he said, upon Roman Catholic institutions, and upon the Roman Catholic creed.

Mr. E. BALL said, that a long study of religion had taught him that one great element of religion was charity. When, therefore, he was called upon to do anything offensive to the feelings of a large body of religionists, he must ask whether any cause of supreme urgency existed to justify such a course. In the present instance, totally opposed as he was to Roman Catholicism, he saw no reason why he should inflict an insult and an injury upon its professors [hear]. As to the alleged immorality of the nunneries, the allegation appeared to him to be effectually refuted by the large number of Roman Catholic girls placed in these establishments by parents and friends, who could not be so dead to all the feelings of natural affection as to introduce their children, their sisters, their daughters, into abodes of infamy and corruption [hear, hear]. He had himself paid two visits to several conventual establishments in London, to which, though a stranger, he had been at once admitted by the superiors, and was highly pleased by the excellence of the administration, the beneficence of their objects, and the eminent qualifications of the ladies under whose charge they were conducted, alike in an intellectual and in a Christian point of view. By the agency of these establishments, he found that hundreds and hundreds of children had been rescued from miserable abandonment and destitution—from moral, social, and religious destruction in the streets; that many poor women—among them, perhaps, the victims of some base seducer who now attended in his place in that House to support the humiliation of these institutions [hear, hear]—were enabled to escape from the path of shame; and that hundreds of female domestics—Protestants as well as Roman Catholics—were received and supported until they had found a position, and were thus saved from entering on the path of sin. The impression upon his mind was, that they were most useful charities. He was bound to express his belief, that the inmates of them were influenced by the highest feelings that could animate the human heart, and that it was the fear of God, and the desire to benefit their fellow-subjects, which induced them to undertake this work [hear, hear].

Mr. WHITESIDE contended that neither of the preceding speakers had addressed themselves to the real question—viz., whether an inquiry was expedient into these establishments, with reference to the alienation of the property of the inmates. He then referred to several cases, in recent times, before the courts in Ireland, in which instruments divesting such persons of their own property in favour of conventual establishments had been contested on the ground of coercion and influence; and asked if there was anything unreasonable in demanding an inquiry into these allegations. After a strong denunciation of the anti-progressive spirit of the ultramontane party, he expressed his firm conviction that, whatever might be the fate of this motion, there must ultimately be an inquiry into this subject.

Mr. DRUMMOND said, the *naïveté* and simplicity with which the hon. member for Cambridgeshire had gone through the first accident in his knowledge of conventual establishments, had strongly recalled to his mind the lines—

"Ah! the good saint little knew  
What the wily sex could do."

[Laughter.] It had been his own good fortune to number among his private friends and nearest relations many members of the Roman Catholic Church. He had, therefore, every sympathy in their favour. He would go further, and say that, seeing all ecclesiastical principles abandoned by the bishops and clergy of the Church of England daily, all the recognition of sacraments, of orders, and of everything else that was essential to the existence of the church given up, he should, with unfeigned delight, have seen the strengthening of a church which, at least, would bear faithful witness for these things. He should have rejoiced, after my Lord Derby and other Conservatives had knocked down ten bishops at a blow, to know that there were bishops being established in this city and all over England [hear, hear, and a laugh]. The material part of this question was, however, the secular power assumed and never abandoned, never mitigated, never mollified at any time, by Rome and all its clergy in the lowest depth of its operations. The priests treated the laymen on the principle to which Montesquieu referred when he said, "They always put me in mind of the people of whom Herodotus speaks, who put out the eyes of their Scythian slaves in order that nothing might disturb them from churning butter" [a laugh]. He desired to say now what he had never condescended to say before; viz., that it was a gross libel on him to aver that he had ever said one word against the morality of English convents. While the clamour was going on he would not condescend to answer it; but he believed it had now pretty nearly gone down. What he really did say was, that on the continent these establishments had been made prisons, or had been put to infamous purposes by the priests. He could mention a hundred cases going over ten centuries, in which the opinions of popes, archbishops, bishops, and other persons of authority in the Roman Catholic Church had been given, all asserting the same thing; but the last which he had stumbled on was one which he hesitated about publishing because it was so strong—the testimony of General Dumourier, who travelled in Portugal

just before the French revolution. He did not deny that convents were often the means of conferring immense benefits—especially as regarded the education of young ladies. He held that altogether the religious works of Roman Catholics shamed those of Protestants. But he maintained that the priests taught children—when they had property—to insist on a conventual life in defiance of the will of their parents; and in addition to instances in his own family, he had received of late numerous letters complaining that ladies were absolutely stolen away. Behind all this was the fact, that convents were found to be one of the best possible means of collecting money [hear]. The Pope's Nuncio had distinctly declared to Sir R. Peel that it was the intention of the Roman Catholics to deliver this country from the slavery under which Protestantism ground our souls. He did not quarrel with the Pope, or his Nuncio, or Cardinal Wiseman, for this resolution; but he was determined to fight that principle to the death [hear, hear]. He was determined to expose the doctrines of the priests; because he knew them to be subversive of morals, and because he knew it was impossible for priests to be loyal to a Protestant Sovereign [hear, hear]. He would remind the House that he had petitioned Parliament over and over again against the Catholic Relief Bill. He had been called a bigot for so doing; but he had lived to see the truth of his assertions coming to pass. As the Duke of Wellington said, it was only a case deferred; for it was now seen by their own acts that it was utterly impossible for slaves to a priesthood to be sharers with Protestant freemen in conducting a Protestant Government [hear, hear].

Mr. O'BRIEN and Mr. ROCHE opposed the motion. Sir J. TYRRELL mentioned some cases showing that convents were not uniformly open to visitors. Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD discussed the details of the cases cited by Mr. Whiteside, and observed that, old as conventual establishments were in Ireland, only four instances could be adduced of anything like coercion, and in every case the law had had free scope. He considered this motion as more objectionable than the bill, as inquiry would prolong and exasperate irritation.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the debate was adjourned (at the instance of Mr. NEWDEGATE) until the 10th of August.

## COLONIAL CHURCH-REGULATION BILL.

The House of Peers went, on Thursday, into committee on this bill; when the Archbishop of CANTERBURY briefly stated its object. The colonies had suffered, he said, from the want of a regular administration of their ecclesiastical affairs. The members of the Colonial Church all agreed that some legislation is needed; that the laity should have a considerable share in the administration of affairs; and that nothing ought to be done which would have a tendency to separate the Church in the colonies from the Church in the mother country. The bill provided that conventions should be held in which lay and clerical members should be appointed by representation, and which should pass laws for the internal regulation of the Church, but with no powers to make alterations in the Canons or Articles. In cases of doubt, an ultimate appeal would lie to the metropolitan in this country. All the regulations would have to receive the assent of the bishop, the archbishop, and the Crown.

Before the consideration of the clauses was opened, a conversation ensued, and several objections were started. Lord MONTEAGLE thought that, under the operation of the bill, controversies might be raised on points of faith, and that the supremacy of the Crown would be endangered. Besides, what was a "regulation?" The Earl of HARROWBY saw no provision for getting rid of improper clergymen. The Earl of DERBY saw that benighted clergymen might be dispossessed of their legal rights. In reply, the Bishop of LONDON showed that "regulations" related to discipline, not to doctrine; besides, the bill especially provided that the "regulations" should not be at variance with the formularies and doctrines of the Church of England. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY explained, that provision for getting rid of improper clergymen had been purposely omitted, in order that the colonies themselves might establish their own tribunal. The bill was permissive, not compulsory. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, replying to Lord Derby, said that the danger pointed out was guarded against by clause four, enacting that the Synods should have no power over or against the laws of this country or the colony. The bill had been studiously framed to prevent the possibility of the rights of the Colonial Legislatures from being in any way touched. Great pains had been taken by himself and the Archbishop of Canterbury that, first, there should be no danger of creating a dominant church in the colonies; secondly, no danger of the members of the Church of England there being separated into different minor churches by dissensions in the Synods; and thirdly, that legislation of this character should not militate against the supremacy of the Crown. The Bishop of SALISBURY observed that the bill simply removed disabilities, caused by Imperial laws, which had prevented the Church from regulating its discipline. The Bishop of OXFORD corroborated and amplified these explanations.

From clause 1, the Earl of HARROWBY proposed to omit words enacting that the regulations should be settled by a majority of voices, but withdrew the amendment. Lord MONTEAGLE objected to clause 5, that it did not prohibit the discussion of matters of faith. The Duke of NEWCASTLE was astonished that any one should propose to prohibit discussion under penalties: they could properly deal with results alone. It was, however, agreed to insert words prohibiting the passing of regulations affecting the standard of faith, or at variance with the Prayer-book. Lord MONTEAGLE moved the addition of the words "or shall



affect the royal supremacy of the Crown of England," but he postponed his amendment, on the suggestion of the LORD CHANCELLOR; who, while he thought existing laws sufficient, agreed to look into the matter.

The bill has since been reported as amended, read a third time, and passed.

#### DROPPED MEASURES—PUBLIC BUSINESS.

At the early sitting, on Thursday, in answer to a question from Mr. COWAN, respecting the Edinburgh Annuity-tax Bill, Lord ELCHO, in the absence of his learned friend the Lord-Advocate, stated that, considering the late period of the session at which they had arrived, the opposition which the measure had encountered, and that it was of a private as well as of a public nature, and would therefore have to be submitted to a committee up-stairs, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with it in the present session. At the same time, he hoped that previous to the commencement of next session they might be enabled to agree to some reasonable settlement of a question which, in its present state, was injurious to the Established Church of Scotland, prejudicial to the interests of religion, and fatal to the peaceable government of the city of Edinburgh.

On the order for going into committee upon the Savings-banks Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER postponed the measure until next session. The great evil in the present condition of savings-banks, he said, was not so much glaring abuse as the want of perfect security; the amount of losses was comparatively insignificant. The question, then, was how that absolute security could be afforded. That trustees should give their own unlimited personal security it was hardly reasonable to expect. There was then but one other resource—that of giving a Government guarantee; but this could be given only upon definite terms—that the State should be a party to every receipt and every payment. This was the fundamental principle of the bill. There was a further provision, enabling trustees to subject themselves to a limited responsibility, giving their personal security to such an extent as would protect the Government. Of two other important provisions in the bill, one related to the rate of interest, and the other to the responsibility to be imposed upon trustees. The question was, whether the managers should or should not be answerable to the depositors in respect to deposits not included in the lists handed to the Government, omitted by carelessness or fraud of their officers. That point was at present under discussion, and the interval of the recess might afford time for adjusting it. The rate of interest was more a question of policy. Fearing that, at that late period of the session, if an attempt were made to adjust all these points, either the bill would not pass, or the session would be prolonged, or the subject might be supposed to be discussed without due care, he thought it better to move that the bill be committed that day three months.

Sir B. HALL, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. VANCE, and other members, expressed concurrence in the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the bill was withdrawn.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. DISRAELI in respect to public business, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he did not intend to move the second reading of the Education Bill, and that he hoped on the 1st of August to go into committee of supply, with the view of taking the remaining votes. He proposed that, after that date, orders of the day should take precedence of motions on Tuesdays.

On Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that on and after next week, orders of the day have precedence of independent motions on Tuesday. Mr. DISRAELI consented, on the understanding that Ministers facilitate the discussion of any important subject.

#### EARL FITZWILLIAM AND THE ELECTORS OF PETERBOROUGH.

Mr. BRIGHT, in moving an instruction to the General Committee of Elections to select a chairman and six other members to be the Select Committee on the Petitions from Peterborough, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, presented another petition from the electors, praying for immediate inquiry.

After a short debate upon points of practice in connexion with the rules and orders of the House, the motion was agreed to.

On Monday, Mr. BRIGHT moved that the petitioners have leave to appear by counsel. Mr. WORTLEY, as chairman of the committee, wished it to be left in their hands. Mr. BRIGHT objected that the committee had not been appointed according to what he understood to have been the feeling of the House, pursuant to which, and upon the Stamford precedent, he himself ought to have been appointed a member. Mr. BAINES, as chairman of the committee of selection, replied to this remark; but the motion was agreed to.

#### THE INDIAN BILL—SALE OF PATRONAGE.

The House went again on Thursday into committee upon the Government of India Bill, commencing with clause 23.

On the 24th clause, requiring the assent of the Governor-General to give validity to laws, Sir H. MADDOCK moved an amendment to the effect that, in making laws, regard be had to the religion, manners, and opinions of the different races of natives of India. Mr. LOWE objected to the insertion of these words, as either mere surplusage, or tending to throw a doubt upon the powers of the Legislative Council, and to give an indirect sanction to native laws, irrespective of their moral and social merits. The amendment was negatived.

A proposition of Mr. HUME, to omit the 27th clause, which makes the approval of the Board of Control necessary to the validity of the appointment of Advocate-General, gave rise to some discussion, and was negatived on a division.

On the 31st clause, fixing the salaries of certain high functionaries in India, the subject of the salaries of the directors (which are not provided for in the bill) was mooted, and Sir C. WOOD expressed his readiness to raise them to £1,000, instead of £500, if the House should be favourable.—In connexion with the subject, Mr. BRIGHT told a case in point:—

The friend of a director, conversing with a gentleman about an appointment in India which the latter hoped to obtain, observed, "My friend, who has this appointment in his gift, is not a rich man, but you are a man of business." The reply was, "A man of business! What do you mean? Do you mean that I am to pay for it?" "Well, my friend is not a rich man, and you are a man of business," was the significant rejoinder. "But," observed the man, "I would have to go to the India House, and make a declaration that for this nomination I have not given anything whatever." To this the friend of the director replied, "Oh! but these things are mere matters of form, and you are a man of business" [a laugh]. Indeed, the constant phrase was, "You are a man of business, and my friend is not a rich man." At length the applicant said, "I may be a man of business, but it is not that sort of business, and nothing would induce me to do anything of the kind you seem to propose." The consequence was that he did not get the appointment, and it was given to another person [hear, hear, and cries of "Name"]. He would not name; nor did he think it necessary, for he took it for granted that the House was perfectly aware that the directors found personal advantage in the patronage which they had to distribute.

Mr. T. BARING insisted, that Mr. Bright, as "a man of business," should not make imputations he was not prepared to maintain. Mr. BRIGHT rose to explain; but there were loud calls for Sir J. W. HOGG, who had also risen. Sir James, after remarking that Mr. Bright had throughout this discussion indulged in personalities and imputations, called upon him to substantiate his case:—

He called upon him, as he hoped that any statement made by him in the House of Commons might ever henceforth be believed, to state the names of the parties [hear, hear]—to state the name of the director; and, if his allegation was true, then he called upon the hon. gentleman to uphold that director to public scorn, and to that disgrace that ought to fall upon him. If the hon. gentleman, after all that he had said, should shrink from this challenge, then everything he would insinuate against the directors must fall upon himself. There were, some six or seven years ago, rumours so rife, that he asked his colleagues to appoint a committee of inquiry. For five or six months that committee sat, and he believed every individual who had anything to state before the committee, and who could cast the slightest stigma upon the directors, would have done so; and what was the result? Why, he himself (Sir J. Hogg) succeeded in convicting two or three offenders who had lived upon the sale of Indian patronage. The Court of Directors indicted them, and they were convicted in the Court of Queen's Bench. A gang had conspired to defraud the public by the fictitious sale of East India patronage. They were detected, brought to trial, convicted, and punished. . . . The committee ultimately succeeded in putting down the gang. He (Sir J. Hogg) now invited the hon. member for Manchester (Mr. Bright) to state details—the persons' names—and all who were engaged in the infamous transaction to which the hon. gentleman had adverted, and he (Sir J. Hogg) would pledge himself and the Court of Directors to co-operate with him in exposing the infamous persons concerned in these fraudulent practices.

Mr. BRIGHT said it was quite cheerful to hear [oh, oh!] the spirited tone of the hon. baronet [oh, oh!] But, in the whole course of his speech the hon. baronet had admitted the truth of the statement he (Mr. Bright) had made; for the hon. baronet had stated that the patronage was a reason why the salary was fixed so low. That was exactly what he (Mr. Bright) had stated to the House [oh, oh!]

As to the details of the case to which he had referred, the narrative had been told to him by a member of the House, but he did not think it necessary to enter into details. An hon. member had told him the facts of the case, and he believed them to be true. The hon. baronet had stated, that the person who had communicated with him (Mr. Bright) was not a sufficient man of business to enter into such transactions; but he begged to say, that his communicant was no friend of his. He knew gentlemen who refused to have anything to do with the transaction. If the charge applied to anybody connected with the Board of Directors, he hoped it might turn out that it might be to one of those traffickers of whom the hon. baronet had spoken. But that such things as were alleged were done was indisputable.

Mr. ELLIOT inquired whether the hon. member for Manchester meant to make himself a party to the fraud, by refusing to make the House acquainted with the names of the persons he had alluded to? [hear, hear, and cries of "Name!"] Mr. BRIGHT hoped the hon. member did not mean to say that he was a party to the fraud. If that hon. gentleman had told him such facts with regard to his brother, his nephew, or any other relation, the hon. gentleman might, if he chose, give the names himself. He would not mention the name, but he would not abandon what he had stated [cheers]. Mr. MANGLES, amid loud cries of "Name, name!" appealed to the House whether it would allow such charges to be made and repeated without any attempt to substantiate them? [hear, hear.] The subject, however, dropped, and clause 31, as amended, was agreed to.

On Friday night, the House having resolved itself into committee, Sir C. WOOD stated the course which the Government proposed to pursue in regard to the admissions to Haileybury (the civil service). Their opinion was, that the appointments should be open to the competition of natives of India as well as Europeans. The first question, therefore, for the committee to decide was, that of competition or nomination for Haileybury. The next question was as to admission to the military seminary at Addiscombe. He had received the strongest representations of the high character of those who had gone through that seminary in the engineer and artillery services, and he had

been so urgently pressed not to interfere with a system which had been so successful, that the Government proposed to leave Addiscombe as it was. They adhered to the proposed plan in respect to the medical service, which would be open to public competition, and to natives of India as well as of this country. Mr. HUME moved formally that half of the admissions to Haileybury should be open to public competition, and half be nominated. After a debate of more length than interest, the amendment was negatived by 93 against 39.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired whether the salaries of the directors were to be fixed in the bill. Sir C. WOOD replied, that he intended to propose a clause for that purpose. He subsequently referred to a statement made on the preceding evening by Mr. Bright, with reference to an alleged attempt at an abuse of the patronage of a director, and observed that the Court of Directors had determined to investigate the matter, and, if Mr. Bright would place in their hands the necessary evidence, they would spare neither pains nor money in order to prosecute the offender. Mr. BRIGHT said, his authority was the hon. member for Lambeth (Mr. Wilkinson), who had mentioned the facts to him in the course of conversation. Mr. WILKINSON acknowledged the substantial accuracy of the statement. The party communicated with was his own brother, who, having given his word of honour, did not feel himself at liberty to disclose the name of the person who had made the corrupt proposal. A long and somewhat angry discussion followed, in the course of which some sharp censures were cast upon Mr. Bright, who, confessing that he ought to have obtained the consent of Mr. Wilkinson before he made the statement, denied that in other respects he was open to animadversion, and defied any one to say that he had sacrificed the public interests in any way by the disclosure he had made. The 32nd clause, as amended, was then agreed to.

Clause 40, directing that the seniority of civil servants in India should be reckoned only from the time of their passing their examination in India, at the suggestion of Sir J. HOGG, was omitted.

The whole of the clauses in the bill having been gone through, the consideration of the new clauses was deferred, and the Chairman reported progress.

On Monday, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved a new clause, the object of which was to empower the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to tender their advice and opinion on the effect of orders issued to the Government of India, and to enter a protest, if they deem it expedient to do so, such protests to be recorded. Mr. HUME, who had given notice of a similar motion, supported this. Sir J. HOGG opposed the proposition, on the ground that the exclusive responsibility, in matters respecting which the President of the Board of Control was authorized to issue orders to India, through the instrumentality of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, rested with the Government of the day. Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether the power of recalling the Governor-General of India was to be left to the Court of Directors? Sir C. WOOD replied that it was not proposed to deprive the Court of that power. The clause was rejected by 72 against 30.

Mr. HUME moved a clause, extending the qualifications of electors of the directors to all persons having £500 East India Stock; to all holders of the Company's paper to the value of 10,000 rupees; and to every civil and military servant who has served the Company for 20 years in India, and who shall have retired from the service. Mr. LOWE objected to the clause—first, that it would increase the burden of the canvass, already so much complained of; and, secondly, that it proposed in effect to give the government to persons who did not belong to the Company. Mr. V. SMITH inquired whether the Government objected to any extension of the qualification.

Sir C. WOOD replied that, as the Government of India was to be confided to the East India Company, the qualification was necessarily confined to the proprietors. The motion was negatived by 74 to 54.

Mr. RICH moved a clause to give greater practical efficiency to the clause in the act of 1833, which declares that no native of India shall, by reason of his religion, birth, or colour, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the Company. The motion was strenuously seconded by Mr. BRIGHT. Sir C. WOOD resisted it, on the ground that the covenanted service was now opened to natives by their being permitted to compete for admission to the civil service. The motion was negatived by 173 against 47.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved a clause, giving the right to vote for directors to proprietors of paid-up stock or shares in any company or association, for irrigation, drainage, railway communication, or other object of internal improvement in India. Sir C. WOOD objected that the House had just decided that no addition should be made to the constituency of the Court of Directors, and the motion was negatived.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

#### THE SUCCESSION-DUTY BILL IN THE LORDS.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved, on Friday, the second reading of the Succession Bill, in a speech which included a warm eulogy upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a sketch of the details of the bill. He concluded by observing, that the course which it was understood would be adopted by the Opposition—namely, to accept the principle of the bill, but to destroy it in committee—was one rarely pursued in their lordships' House.

The Earl of DERBY said that Lord Aberdeen had favoured the House with a very meagre sketch of the measure, while he commented in a tone of extreme self-laudation upon the triumphant success of his Government in finance. For his own part, he was ready to admit the ability of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—upon whom the burden of the session in the lower



House had mainly fallen—but he thought it was too much to insist on the unparalleled success of Mr. Gladstone's financial measures, when his attempted conversion of the Three per Cents. had proved a signal and melancholy failure. It was, indeed, proposed to compensate for the inequalities of the income-tax, but it must be remembered that those inequalities could not be redressed without the aid of this tax on succession—a measure most obnoxious in many of its details. The noble earl then enumerated his objections to the bill, which he stigmatized as most unjust to the owners of real or settled property, and which, in its operation, would open the door to innumerable frauds, and involve the owners of land in interminable litigation. Finally, he protested against the notion that he in any way assented to the principle of the bill, and declared, though he did not mean to ask their lordships to oppose the second reading, he should certainly feel it his duty to submit to the House, in committee, such amendments as he thought calculated to remedy the grosser injustices of the measure.

The Duke of ARGYLL complained that Lord Derby had materially misrepresented the bill, and, taking his objections in detail, contended that it was not characterised by the injustice attributed to it. The Earl of MALMESBURY regretted that the select committee for which he had moved some time back to investigate this question had not been granted, for the evidence taken before it would have demonstrated the injustice of the bill. It was, in fact, nothing but a revival of the old Norman law of escheators—an act most cowardly and unjust, full of pains and penalties, and only to be excused by the sternest necessity. Lord GRANVILLE protested against this comparison, and remarked that the noble lord, as compared with Lord Derby, had out-Heroded Herod in the violence of epithets.

The bill was read a second time.

On Monday it was moved that the House go into committee on the bill. Lord St. LEONARD's opposed the motion in a speech summed up in the declaration that the income-tax was a far preferable tax; and that the bill would lead to litigation, carry discomfort into every family, and finally work its own condemnation. The Lord CHANCELLOR complained that Lord St. Leonard's had grossly exaggerated and over coloured the operation of the bill. He went into particular instances to show that he had done so, and contended that a bill so entirely approved by the country, so consonant with justice, and passed by so large a majority of the other House, ought not to be resisted by their lordships. The Earl of WINCHILSEA, in vehement terms, denounced the bill; after which the House went into committee, and clause 1 passed unopposed.

The Earl of DERRY proposed an amendment to clause 2. He did not dispute the control which the House of Commons exercised over money bills, but that consideration ought not to induce their lordships to abdicate their legislative functions. The Lord Chancellor had represented the bill as popular, because it was an attack upon the large landed proprietors of the country; but in his opinion it would operate most heavily upon the middle classes. The bill would have a most unjust retrospective effect, inasmuch as it interfered with testamentary dispositions by an *ex post facto* law. There was no gross abuse to be got rid of, no great object to be gained by it. It was only to put some money into the Chancellor of the Exchequer's pocket, he having himself created the deficiency that made him in want of it. He objected specially to the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 15th, and 24th clauses, and discussed the injustice of them *seriatim*. If the object of the measure was to cut down the great estates, a better instrument could not have been provided for that purpose. If the amendment which he proposed in the 2nd clause were carried, it would not remove his objections to the bill, but it would mitigate the weight of those objections, by depriving the measure of its unjust retrospective effect. The Earl of ABERDEEN said, the class of persons for whom the noble lord professed such tenderness now, in nine cases out of ten, made settlements that came under the operation of the legacy duty; and the noble earl's advocacy was, therefore, in reality reserved for "the bold barons" referred to by the Earl of Winchilsea, who, in feudal times, laid burdens upon all other classes, while they themselves were exempted. He quoted from *Hansard* to show that the late Government contemplated the imposition of some such tax; and pointed out that it was intended, on a point of detail, to damage an entire system of financial legislation. Lord HARDWICKE vindicated his party from any desire to act as "bold barons," and declared such an allusion disrespectful to the House. Earl GRANVILLE added to the Premier's quotation from *Hansard*, that Mr. Disraeli's intimation of a succession duty was not even contradicted at the Mansion House. The Duke of CLEVELAND spoke for the amendment, and was answered by the Duke of ARGYLL. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was not enamoured of the succession tax, or of any other tax; but he had heard with surprise that it was aimed at any particular class. The fortunes of the great landed proprietors had not been built upon the evasion of a legacy duty. They rested upon the prosperity of the whole country, and would be most benefited by measures that increased that prosperity.—The committee then divided, and the amendment was rejected by 102 to 68—majority, 34.

The remaining clauses passed without formal opposition.

#### PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION

Mr. LAYARD, in repeating his question as to the progress of negotiations between Russia and Turkey, made a vigorous summary of the events of the last three months. A Russian force had taken military possession of the two provinces of Wallachia and

Moldavia, and even a great part of the civil administration, and was occupied in fortifying the principal commercial and military stations on the Danube; documents had been published unprecedented in diplomacy, offensive not only to Turkey but to England; and a crusade had been preached against the subjects of a neighbouring power. It was but just that, if protests had been made against these proceedings, they should be known, in order that it might be seen whether they were such as became this nation; and, if none had been made, that the House ought to register its solemn protest against a policy which was inconsistent with the dignity, the honour, and the true interests of this country, and dangerous not only to Turkey, but to every weak State.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the House would recollect that at an early period of these transactions he had stated, that the demands made by Prince Menschikoff upon the Government of Turkey were, in the opinion of that Government and of her allies—England and France—inconsistent with the independence of Turkey. At a later period he had stated, that our fleet had been ordered to proceed to Besika Bay, in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, which was intended as a proof how much her Majesty had at heart the independence and integrity of the Turkish dominions. Of all preparations for war, the best was to exhaust every means of restoring peace [cheers]; not until all the resources of negotiation had been tried and found unavailing would any Minister be justified in putting to hazard the welfare of this country and the tranquillity of Europe; and this could be better carried on, in his opinion, by Government with Government than by laying all the papers upon the subject, while the matter was in progress, before a popular assembly, and exposing to debate the conduct of the parties. The negotiations, so far from being brought to a close, had hardly commenced, owing to the distance of the different Courts from each other, and the consequent delay of communications. Lord Clarendon had declared that as soon as his public duty would permit, he would lay the papers before Parliament. He entirely agreed in what had been stated by Lord Palmerston on a former occasion, that the Government relied on the forbearance of the House, and if they found that the negotiations could not be terminated in a satisfactory manner, they confidently trusted to the patriotism of the House for vindicating the honour of this country. England and France were entirely in accord upon this question; both united to maintain, if possible, the peace of Europe, provided the honour of the two countries could be preserved unscathed.

#### SUMMER AND WINTER SESSIONS.

Mr. DRUMMOND asked, pursuant to notice—accompanying the question with an amusing speech—could not the public accounts be made up to the 25th of December, instead of the 5th of April, so that Parliament might sit from November to May, instead of from February to August.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL quite agreed in the advantage of the course suggested, but feared if they met earlier they would sit just as late [laughter].

#### MISSIONARY BISHOPS BILL.

The Bishop of OXFORD, in moving the second reading of a bill thus entitled, explained that its object was to extend the provisions of the act of the 26th of George III., chap. 84, which empowers the Archbishop for the time being to consecrate to the office of bishop persons being subjects or citizens of countries out of her Majesty's dominions, to "any foreign country or heathen land." The right rev. prelate was understood to refer to Borneo as a place in which a missionary bishop might be advantageously appointed for the extension of Christianity.

The Earl of MALMESBURY expressed his apprehension that the appointment of bishops to such barbarous countries would impose upon us the obligation of avenging any insults or injuries they might be subjected to.

The Earl of ABERDEEN thought that bishops appointed under the bill would be entitled to no other protection than was accorded to all other British subjects in foreign parts. They would have no see, and would be merely missionaries, but invested with an episcopal character.

After a few words from the Bishop of SALISBURY, the Earl of POWIS, and the Marquis of SALISBURY, the bill was read a second time.

#### MANNING THE NAVY.

At the early sitting of the Commons on Monday, on the order for the committal of the Entry of Seamen Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM gave a short summary of its provisions, which he described as greatly adding to the inducements to seafaring men to enter the navy, contributing to their comfort and increasing their pay.

After a short discussion, chiefly with reference to flogging in the Royal navy and the alleged backwardness of men to enter that branch of the service—which was strongly denied by Admiral BERKELEY—the bill passed through committee.

#### EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

The second reading of the Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Bill was carried on Thursday night, without opposition. On Monday night, the House went into committee on the bill.

On clause 7, which re-enacts, without setting them forth, many of the clauses of the Metropolitan Burial Act, Mr. SPOONER found fault with this slovenly and inconvenient method of framing public statutes. Mr. MIALl said he must add his complaint to that of the hon. member for North Warwickshire, at this novel mode of drawing up Parliamentary bills. It was extremely inconvenient, and it rendered the proposal of amendments exceedingly difficult in point of form. He considered the bill a good one as a whole—infi-

nately preferable to that brought down from the Lords, for which it had been substituted. But he objected to the re-enactment of clause 30 of the act referred to, the effect of which would be that in most cases, the building provided for the performance of the burial service would be consecrated to the use of the Church of England, and Dissenters would be excluded from its use. He apprehended that both the burial ground, and the chapel to be built upon it, were to be provided for by a public rate, to which all would be called upon to contribute, Dissenters as well as Churchmen [hear, hear]; and he thought it extremely hard that, under such circumstances, there should be any difference in the provision made for the comfort of the ratepayers. He thought that all religious denominations should have equal access to the chapel for the performance of funeral rites, according to their respective views, and that inasmuch as Parliament was labouring to put an end to religious distinctions in regard to the living, it was impolitic to perpetuate them in regard to the dead [cheers]. He would, therefore, move the omission of the clause, with a view to substitute words which would place all parties upon an equal footing.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE said the proposal would make a very serious alteration in the principle of the existing law. Lord J. MANNERS said hon. members were under misapprehension; the bill would only leave matters in the same position as they were at the present moment. Sir B. HALL had not heard the slightest complaint from Dissenters in reference to the bill. Mr. PELLATT suggested that the clause should be deferred. Mr. PETO was sure the House and the Government would feel that there should be a provision made by which all sects and denominations should be permitted to have service performed over their dead in these cemeteries.

Lord PALMERSTON said the object of the bill was to provide for the relief of the inhabitants of towns from the poisonous effluvia arising from graveyards within those towns, and the intention was that new graveyards should be provided at a greater distance, but which should be, in regard to the inhabitants, in precisely the same position in which the existing graveyards were; so that the inhabitants should have the same privileges with regard to the new, as they had enjoyed with regard to the old graveyards.

Lord J. MANNERS said, that under the Metropolitan Burial Act it was enacted that a portion of unconsecrated ground should be reserved for the accommodation of Dissenters.

[The CHAIRMAN, on rising to put the amendment, asked Mr. Miall if he intended to divide, on which Mr. Miall took off his hat in token of assent. Mr. Bouverie appeared to misunderstand the answer, and in the noise and confusion which ensued, put the question, and declared the amendment negatived. We believe, however, Government will agree to bring up a clause on receiving the report, enacting that a chapel shall be provided on the unconsecrated portion of every burial ground, for the use of Dissenters, in every case in which a chapel is thought necessary for the members of the Church of England.]

The bill then passed through Committee.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the Battersea Park Bill, Westminster Bridge Bill, and the Transportation Bill, passed.

In the Commons, at the morning sitting, the Irish Landlord and Tenants' Bill was committed; and the Tenants' (Ireland) Compensation Bill discussed in committee. At the evening sitting, questions were put by Lord D. STUART, as to the obstruction of navigation in the Danube—by several hon. and gallant members as to the health of the army at Chobham; but nothing of importance was elicited. Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the excessive punishment of an offending cabman, and Lord PALMERSTON requested a suspension of judgment. The same noble lord informed Sir B. HALL that it was proposed to continue the present Metropolitan Sewers' Commission for another twelve months, with increased power to execute indispensable works.

Mr. PELLATT asked the noble lord the member for the City of London—

Whether the Government had received intelligence of the destruction of the philosophical instruments, property, and papers of the Rev. Dr. Livingston, at the Bakhtales, and also of the expulsion of the missionaries, Messrs. Inglis and Edwards, from the territory beyond the Vaal; as also of the seizure of native women and children for consignment to slavery by the Transvaal Boers? and, if so, whether these aggressive acts were in violation of the treaty made by the British on the 17th of January, 1852, with the Boer authorities at Sand River, and what steps had been taken to obtain redress, especially in reference to the 6th article of the said treaty, that no slavery was or should be permitted or practised to the north of the Vaal River?

Mr. PEEL answered the question by informing the hon. member that he would find all the information he wanted in papers printed and laid before the House.

Mr. MUNTZ moved the adoption of the practice recommended by the committee upon Strangers and Divisions (that the House be not cleared). Mr. S. HERBERT requested the postponement of the subject; and the debate was adjourned.

Sir J. YOUNG moved for leave to bring in a bill renewing the Crime and Outrage Prevention Bill (Ireland); which was opposed on account of the hour, but granted by 38 to 6.

On Friday, the Irish Tenants' Compensation Bill and the Pilotage Bill was considered in committee of the Commons at the morning session. In the evening, the Encumbered Estates Act Continuance Bill, and other measures, were advanced.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reference to the cabman Phillips, that the newspaper report of the magis-



trate's decision was incorrect. The man had, in fact, suffered judgment to go by default.

In the Commons, on Monday night, the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after a division of 141 to 23.—In committee on the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill, Mr. NEWDEGATE objected that it made a present of £34,000 per annum to some half-dozen newspapers, and divided against one of the clauses; which, however, was affirmed by 92 to 40. On the third reading of the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, Lord NEWPORT moved a clause extending to all parts of the country the metropolitan prohibition of dog-carts. Mr. BONHAM CARTER opposed the clause, but it was carried with a mitigation of the penalty to be incurred by its infraction.—The second reading of the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill was opposed by Sir B. HALL, and the debate adjourned till that day week.

#### SKETCH OF THE STATE OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

On Saturday, July 23.

(From the Spectator.)

##### MINISTERIAL.

Bills which have become Law.  
Clergy Reserves, Canada.  
Income-tax.  
South Sea and other Annuities Commutation.  
Soap-duties.  
Metropolitan Improvements (Repayments out of Consolidated Fund.)  
Excise-Duty on Spirits.  
Office of Examiner, Court of Chancery.  
Aggravated Assaults.  
Hackney Carriages, Metropolitan.  
Burgles, Scotland.  
Malicious Injuries, Ireland.  
Valuation Act Amendment, Ireland.  
Grand Jury Cess, Ireland.  
Cathedral Appointments.  
Public Works Loan.  
Transfer of Aids.  
Stamp-duties on Patents for Inventions.  
Inland Revenue Office.  
Sales of Bullion.  
Mutiny.  
Marine Mutiny.  
Exchange Bills.  
Consolidated Fund.  
Ditto, £4,000,000.  
Sheriff and Commissary Courts, Berwickshire.  
Whitchwood Forest.  
New Forest Deer-Removal Act Amendment.  
Commons Enclosure, No. 2.  
Indemnity.  
Slave-trade, Sohar in Arabia.  
Slave-trade, New Granada.  
General Board of Health.  
*Passed the Commons and gone to the Lords.*  
Succession-Duty.  
Stamp-Duties.  
Customs-Duties.  
Burgh Harbours, Scotland.  
Bankruptcy, Scotland.  
Sheriff Courts, Scotland.  
Resident Magistrates, Ireland.  
Coinage Offences.  
Dublin Parliamentary Registration.  
Turnpike Trusts Arrangements.  
Thames Embankment.  
*Wait the Royal Assent.*  
Savings-Banks Annuities.  
Battersea Park.  
Westminster-bridge.  
*Advancing in the Commons.*  
*Waiting for First Reading.*  
Transportation. [From the Lords.]  
*Waiting for Second Reading.*  
Education.  
Betting-Houses.  
Ministers Money, Ireland.  
Truck Act Amendment.  
Friendly Societies Act Amendment.  
Customs, &c., Duties.  
Crime and Outrage Act Continuance, Ireland.  
*Waiting for Committee and in Committee.*  
Government of India.  
Assessed Taxes.  
Customs, Regulations.  
Dublin Hackney Carriage.  
Entry of Seamen.  
Land-tax Commissioners' Names.  
Naval Coast Volunteers.  
Pilotage.  
Places of Religious Worship Registration.

Universities of Scotland.  
Metropolitan Sewers.  
Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance.  
Stamp-duties, No. 2.  
Charitable Trusts.  
Poor-Relief Act Continuance.  
Public Works Act Amendment, Ireland.  
Burials beyond the Metropolis.  
Drainage of Lands Act Amendment (Ireland).  
Employment of Children in Factories.  
*Bill waiting for Consideration as Amended.*  
Tenants Compensation (Ireland).  
*Bills waiting for Third Reading.*  
Consolidated Annuities (Ireland).  
Highway Rates.  
Land-tax Redemption.  
Merchant Shipping.  
Sheep, &c., Contagious Diseases.  
Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c.  
Newspaper Stamp-duties.  
*Bills waiting for Consideration of Lords' Amendments.*  
Copyholds.  
Taxing Officer, Common Law Business (Ireland).  
*Note.*—The Registration of Assurances Bill sent down from the Lords has been referred to a select committee. The Charitable Trusts Bill waits committee in the Commons. Some other measures originating with Ministers in the upper House are passing through their stages; such as the Entail (Scotland) Bill. Several bills relating chiefly to Church-government have been carried through the Lords by private peers; such as the Colonial Church-Regulation Bill. Three bills on the subject of lunacy and lunatics, introduced by Lord St. Leonard, have reached the Commons. The Savings-Banks Bill is withdrawn; also the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Bill.

##### NON-MINISTERIAL.

*Bills waiting for Second Reading.*  
Episcopal and Capitular Estates. (Marquis of Blandford.)  
Factories. (Mr. Cobbett.)  
Fisheries, Ireland, No. 2. (Mr. McMahon.)  
Improvement of Towns, Ireland. (Mr. Ross Moore.)  
Juvenile Offenders. (Mr. Adderley.)  
Probate and Administration. (Mr. Collier.)  
*Waiting for Committee or in Committee.*  
Expenses of Elections. (Mr. C. Berkeley.)  
Landlord and Tenant, Ireland. (Mr. Napier.)  
Sale, &c., of Lands, Ireland. (Mr. Whiteside.)  
*Note.*—Several important bills introduced by private members have passed the Commons and gone to the Lords; such as Mr. Napier's Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill, and Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill. The following have received the Royal Assent—Lord Robert Grosvenor's County Elections Poll Bill; Mr. Elliot's County Elections Poll (Scotland) Bill; Lord Brougham's Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill.

The foundation-stone of a school for commercial travellers was laid at Pinner, on Wednesday, by Mr. Masterman, M.P. Prince Albert was prevented from performing the ceremony, by indisposition. Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow, offered up the prayer on the occasion.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BILL FOR SAVINGS' BANKS is objected to by the trustees of the great majority of banks throughout the country. They object to the low rate of interest, to the taking away of the surplus funds of the respective banks, and to the exclusive responsibility of the trustees.

THE CONVENTUAL SYSTEM.—The *Preston Chronicle* asserts that two young ladies of Preston, belonging to a Roman Catholic family, renounced that faith to a clergyman of the town, and became Protestants. The father had intended that they should be placed in a convent at St. Leonard's, apparently for the finishing of their education. As Protestants, they were averse to this. They were removed from Preston by a trick. They were invited to a sea-side trip to Lytham; but their father and an uncle got tickets by rail for London, whither they were brought. On the way, at Newton Junction, the girls made an outcry; but the father said he was merely taking his children to school, and, therefore, a magistrate who was present could not interfere. There are conflicting reports as to the present religious sentiments of the girls.

THE NUMBER OF SUB-MARINE MESSAGES is rapidly increasing from week to week. During the last week 2,766 messages (paying £1,315) have been sent between France, and England, and Belgium. At this rate the annual income of the company would warrant a net dividend of eleven or twelve per cent.

PARTY SPIRIT IN LIVERPOOL.—As a testimony to civic worth, a new dock at Liverpool was named after Mr. Bramley Moore. This gentleman set up as an independent Conservative candidate at the late Liverpool election. The Tory party, indignant at this offence, proposed on Wednesday at the Dock Committee to change the name of the dock! The motion was defeated.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS.—A public meeting on behalf of "the Establishment for Gentlewomen during Illness" was held on Wednesday at the house of the institution, No. 1, Upper Harley-street. This establishment performs the functions of a hospital for ladies of limited incomes, and affords help to those who would decline that of a common hospital. It has been in existence three years, and experiment has proved its necessity and its success. A lady superintends the institution, and a matron the patients, gratuitously. At the meeting the bishop of London presided; among the speakers were, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir William Page Wood, the Rev. Mr. Auriol, and the Rev. Mr. Garnier; among the audience, Mrs. Sidney Herbert, Lady Cranworth, and Lady Montague.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The reports from Ireland are very flattering, and if the present promises of the season be realized, as indeed there is every reason to hope will be the case, we shall have one of the most abundant returns in nearly all the crops that is remembered for several years past. The potatoes are stated never to have looked so healthy since 1845. One commercial house in Limerick has contracted for the supply of breadstuffs to the French Government to the amount of £250,000.

MR. BARKLY, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA, was entertained on Wednesday at the Thatched House Tavern, by several gentlemen connected with the property and commerce of Jamaica. Mr. Thomas Hankey, junior, presided; and the Duke of Newcastle was present. In his speech responding to the toast of "her Majesty's Ministers," the Duke confirmed the report that Mr. Barkly will be knighted—"an honour well deserved by his successful administration in Guiana." Mr. Barkly spoke hopefully of Jamaica. From some personal knowledge of that island, he felt sure that if dissension were suppressed, the colony would be prosperous and contented. It is ridiculous to say that Jamaica will be ruined by a mere change of fiscal policy on the part of the mother country. But she has a right to complain of the violation of treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade—a violation perpetrated almost within sight of her shores. He would do all he could to reconcile conflicting interests; and he expressed himself as sanguine of success. It is understood that the merchants of London connected with Guiana will present an address of approbation to Mr. Barkly before his departure.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, July 27.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the General Health of Towns (No. 3) Bill passed through committee. The Parish Vestries Bill was read a second time, after a division. The Bankruptcy Court (Scotland) and the Public-houses (Scotland) Bills were read a third time. The Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after speeches from Lord BROUGHAM and the LORD CHANCELLOR. Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the remaining business was soon disposed of.

The House of Commons, at the early sitting, having resolved itself again into a committee upon the Government of India Bill,

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved to insert a clause, the object of which was to constitute a tribunal to take cognizance of disputes between the Government of British India and native Princes, giving an appeal from such tri-

bunal to the Privy Council. He inveighed, in very strong terms, against the conduct of the East India Company, and "the cold-blooded cruelty of the Court of Directors," towards certain native Princes of India. Mr. Lowe urged the inexpediency, if not impracticability, of such a tribunal, which, he contended, would be highly prejudicial, and even dangerous, to British rule in India. In the debate which ensued, the cases of the Rajah of Sattara, the Rajah of Coorg, and the Ameers of Scinde, were commented upon. The motion was negatived.

Mr. BRIGHT moved a clause to provide for the transaction of the business of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors in one and the same building. Sir C. Wood said, if the establishment of the Board of Control were altogether retrenched, the saving would not exceed £20,000; but as the principle of the double government had been sanctioned by the House, there must be two establishments. The clause was rejected, upon a division, by 74 against 61.

Mr. V. SMITH moved a clause, enacting that the fixed salary of the President of the Board of Control shall, in no case, be less than the salary paid to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and that only one of the Secretaries to the Board shall be capable of being elected to a seat in Parliament. He insisted that a permanent Secretary to the Board of Control would be much better than two political secretaries. Mr. W. WILLIAMS was opposed to the clause, which, however, was carried on a division by 116 to 29.

Mr. WISE next proposed a clause transferring a portion of the Addiscombe patronage from the Board of Directors to the Governor-General. On a division, the proposition was negatived by 101 to 29.

The committee then reported progress, and the House adjourned till six o'clock.

At six o'clock the House met again, and was almost immediately counted out.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The principal item of foreign news this morning, is the arrival of a telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail, bringing intelligence from Burmah, that no advance is to be made on Ava unless our troops or civil servants are molested; and our present position there is to be maintained. Many officers have died. The Empire of China is divided, and Nankin is independent of the Tartar dynasty. Great anxiety was entertained for Canton, and a rising was daily expected there. The screw steamer "Lauriston," on her passage from Shanghai to Hongkong, struck on Turnabout Island, and was totally lost. The crew and passengers were all saved.

There is nothing new respecting the Turkish question. Advices from the Danubian Principalities state, that the vanguard of the Russian army, under the command of General Aurep, entered Bucharest on the 15th instant, and that the Commander-in-Chief was expected to reach that city on the 25th. The head-quarters of the Russian army are to be established at Bucharest. From Jassy we learn that on the 13th, the birthday of the Empress of Russia was celebrated by a solemn service in all the churches throughout Moldavia. The German papers explain the current rumour that Russia has accepted Austrian mediation, by stating that the Czar has intimated his willingness to allow the Vienna Cabinet to terminate the strife, if it can find a form in which the maritime powers will acquiesce in his demands on Turkey.

Advices from Vienna, dated July 22, state that a conspiracy has been brought to light; forty-seven persons, some of them students, have been arrested. Visits to Switzerland are forbidden to Austrian workmen; those now present in that country must return to the Imperial dominions within two months.

By a letter from Rome, dated July 12, we learn that the health of his Holiness is daily becoming more precarious. He is suffering from a severe attack of asthma and general debility. Father Beckx has been confirmed in his election as General of the Jesuits by the Pope.

The cholera increases in severity at Copenhagen, prevails at Stettin, and some cases have occurred at Dantzic.

THE STRIKES.—Upwards of 4,000 miners and colliers, employed at the great iron works of Dowlais, struck on Friday for an advance of 10 per cent. on their wages. Their masters refuse the demand. It is now stated that the Hull watch committee have received numerous applications for young men as policemen, and that twenty-five out of the forty men who struck on Saturday have returned to their duty.

EARL FITZWILLIAM AND THE ELECTIONS FOR PETERBOROUGH.—The select committee appointed to consider the petition of certain electors of Peterborough complaining of the interference of Lord Fitzwilliam at the last and previous elections for Peterborough, met yesterday for the first time, to consider the course of proceeding. The committee consisted of the Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, chairman; Hon. Locke King, Mr. Ingham, Mr. T. Greene, Mr. Adderley, Hon. J. H. Liddell, and Mr. Hutt. Only preliminary arrangements were made.

OMNIBUS FARES.—Several of the omnibus proprietors have, during the last week, hit upon the very original expedient of meeting the competition which the lowered price of cabs have brought upon them by raising the threepenny fares to fourpence.

THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF H.M.S. CÆSAR, 90, at Pembroke, has turned out a total failure, and every effort made on the part of the authorities and subordinates of the establishment to bring her into deep water has been totally unavailing. The probable cause is generally considered to be that the ground underneath the framework of the ways is unsound at the spot where the vessel stopped in her progress.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

We have since Monday a good supply of foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats. The weather continuing unfavourable for the growing crops, the Wheat trade is very firm at fully Monday's rates. Other articles also fully as dear.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 940 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 13,820 qrs. Barley—English, — qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 7,110 qrs. Oats—English, 4,230 qrs.; Irish, 2,350 qrs.; Foreign, 13,290 qrs. Flour—English, 530 qrs.; Irish, — quarters; Foreign, 430 sack, 2,510 barrels.



### THE REPEAL OF THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

Our anticipations have been fulfilled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, gracefully bowing to the oft-expressed wish of the House of Commons, has formally announced his intention to bring in a bill to repeal the tax on advertisements, which he hopes will become law at the end of this week or the beginning of next. On this welcome decision the public are to be congratulated even more than the press. To the latter, it offers a boon in the removal of vexatious restrictions and of annoyances inseparable from contact with the officials of Somerset House; but whether or not it will prove a pecuniary benefit is a problem as yet unsolved. Seeing, however, that there is an almost unanimous determination on the part of the newspaper press to give advertisers the full benefit of the reduction, the public will gain an unmixed benefit. We regard the commencement of it as a revolution in advertising. Of late years the journal has found a rival in the railway station, the omnibus, and a half-dozen untaxed media for reaching the public. Now, relieved from the pressure of a burdensome and unequal tax on publicity, it can offer to the advertiser unrivalled advantages in respect to cheapness, directness, and effectiveness. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt that the range of advertising will become widely extended; that the prejudices against this easy and simple means of intercommunication will soon disappear, as they have done in America; and that "wants" which have hitherto entailed much private trouble and inquiry, will thus find expression and attention.

We believe we are best consulting our own interests by meeting the change in a bold, confiding spirit, and by doing our utmost to increase the facilities for publicity in our columns. We shall therefore offer to the public more than the full amount of the existing tax, as soon as it is finally repealed, and entirely alter the principle upon which advertisements have been charged. Hitherto advertisements of eight lines and under have been charged 5s., whatever the length. We shall in future charge according to the space occupied; viz., 6d. per line up to six lines, and 3d. per line beyond six lines. That is to say,—

	s.	d.
1 line Advertisement.....	0	6
2 ditto .....	1	0
3 ditto .....	1	6
4 ditto .....	2	0
5 ditto .....	2	6
6 ditto .....	3	0

On reference to our last number several advertisements headed "Wanted," of four and five lines in length, will be observed. Such advertisement, now charged at the uniform rate of 5s., will, as appears from the above scale, pay only 2s. and 2s. 6d. respectively. Ingenuity will, ere long, as amongst our Transatlantic cousins, very soon condense advertisements into the smallest compass—so that three (1s. 6d.), or even two lines (1s.), may suffice for some announcements, such as business addresses, situations, &c., &c.

Without boasting of our superiority as an advertising medium, we think the NONCONFORMIST is adapted for a large class of advertisers. Its subscribers are scattered all over the country, and, we believe, we are decidedly within the mark, in estimating our readers at sixfold the subscribers. Wherever our columns have been had recourse to for short "Wants" and other brief announcements, the result, so far as we have heard, has been eminently satisfactory. Our paper, too, is a size adapted for binding as a volume, and is likely to lie about a parlour and counting-house, or a club-room, and thus receive more notice than journals of a larger fold and a more ephemeral description. A glance at our columns, at the spirit that runs through our original articles, at the selection and adaptation of news, and at the eleven volumes which have preceded the present, will, better than anything we can say, indicate the general character of our readers. The NONCONFORMIST is a family journal, and as such, affords an excellent medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Situations and Tradesmen's announcements, &c. Tradesmen, especially, have now an unequalled and cheap mode of communicating with the public, and publishers at a charge of 1s. 6d. or 2s. (scarcely more than the present duty), may secure that prominent announcement of every separate publication, which is so much valued.

There are, no doubt, many metropolitan journals of much larger circulation than our own, though read by a different class. But every advertiser knows that one cardinal point for his consideration is quality rather than quantity. On this point we quote the following weighty remarks from Mitchell's "Newspaper Press Directory":—

"Some of the most widely-circulated journals in the empire are the worst possible to advertise in. Their readers are not purchasers; and any money spent upon them is so much thrown away. A journal that circulates amongst the families of the district; one which has the confidence of the monied and respectable classes of society; one which, from its character, is likely to be read attentively by its circle of readers—in their own houses—at their own fire-sides, whilst it also finds access to the news-rooms and libraries of its locality—is a better medium for advertising, with a circulation of 2,000, than another with a circulation of 4,000, that circulation being chiefly confined to inns, public-houses, and beer-shops. The reason is this: readers at home look to advertisements as a part of the contents of the paper in which they may be interested, and almost always refer to them. The same may be said of the frequenters of reading-rooms and libraries,—generally men of business, who want to see a number of local journals for the advantage of their business announcements; but readers at public-houses, it will be found, as a rule, read for the news and the politics, not for the advertisements: a long and close observation warrants us in coming to this conclusion."

Other advantages enjoyed by ourselves might be stated; but we will be content with observing, that advertisers of every description will in future be able to address the public through our columns in advertisements of sixpence and upwards—an advantage never yet, so far as we are aware, afforded in this country.

\* \* For the convenience of country friends, we may state, that on the average, eight words are contained in a line, and that advertisements must be paid for in advance.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. Clark," Waterford, will see that the Ministers' Money question is the topic of an article in our present number.

"A Constant Reader."—The charter of the Crystal Palace Company was granted by the late Government towards the end of last year.

"J. H. Brooks."—We do not recollect any such paragraph having appeared in our paper.

"A Trustee" asks the following question, which some of our readers may, perhaps, be kind enough to answer.—"I should feel obliged if you would inform me, and others interested in the subject, whether the six trustees of a freehold chapel, the seats of which are let, and the yearly amount of which is upwards of £100, are entitled to have their names on the county voters' register. And also, if the minister of such chapel, in the receipt of a yearly salary of £120, is also so entitled. A little light thrown upon this subject generally might be of service to Dissenters, and, probably, secure us some good votes."

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1853.

### SUMMARY.

WE should have been pleased had it been in our power to commence our week's Summary by announcing the settlement of the Eastern question. But the tone of Lord John Russell's reply to Mr. Layard on Friday night would indicate that, under any circumstances, the negotiations are likely to be protracted in consequence of the necessity of referring from one distant capital to the other. If we are to believe the *Morning Post*, which is said to receive its inspiration from our Home Secretary, Vienna is at present the focus of European diplomacy, and Russia accords to Austria the full honour of acting as mediator. It is understood that the propositions of that power are supported by France, England, and Prussia, and acquiesced in by the Porte. But a few days more must necessarily elapse before we can receive definite information of the Czar's decision upon them. That decision, Lord Palmerston's organ further declares, will be regarded as constituting the test of Russian sincerity in professing to desire peace, and in disclaiming intentions of permanently occupying the Principalities. An attempt to protract negotiations, we are positively assured, will be taken as the sign of an intention to out-manœuvre the allied powers by holding the Danubian provinces till the setting-in of winter prevents maritime reprisals; and as such will be the signal for a "terrible" interposition. This semi-official article, however, concludes, as it commences, with professions of belief that the difficulty is at an end.

We should say, rather, adjourned—for the utmost incredulity can scarcely disbelieve the daily accumulating evidences of the determination of the Czar permanently to occupy the Principalities, or, at least, to Russianize them. As we have declared from the first, the Emperor Nicholas is "master of the situation." He can pursue his traditional scheme of aggrandizement covertly, quietly, and systematically, without provoking external interference; and march his armies to and fro, in spite of the protests of maritime powers. The great danger from a prolongation of the present crisis is, however, a religious war between Mussulman and Greek. Mr. Layard, whose sources of information are of the best, asserts the danger of a general outbreak in Turkey, and even now the Sultan's Government find the greatest difficulty in restraining the fanaticism of the ignorant and dominant Mahomedans. Even Russia, we may suppose, would avoid an explosion so perilous and uncertain in its consequences.

The peaceful sentiments uttered by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Granville, and Lord John Russell, and echoed by the French Ambassador at the Mansion-house banquet on Saturday last, strengthen the conviction that everything will be done, consistent with honour, by the two allied Powers, to avert hostilities. It will be

seen that, on that festive occasion, Lord Palmerston claimed the co-operation of the metropolitan members in promoting the improvement of the metropolis, and especially in purifying her mighty river. This sudden display of sanitary zeal naturally suggests the inquiry, how it was that Government allowed the grand scheme for draining the metropolis by means of a huge tunnel, undertaken by private enterprise, to fall to the ground for want of support, and permitted the House of Lords, in its anxiety for the vested interests of clerical functionaries, to throw out the Bill for the creation of a Necropolis at Willesden? Deeds are better than after-dinner speeches; but even post-prandial effusions are better than the useless expenditure of wrangling Commissioners.

The principal topics of discussion in either House of Parliament during the week, we have noticed, with one exception, in separate articles. That exceptional topic is, the completion, or virtual completion, of Mr. Gladstone's engagement with respect to the newspaper duties. The Attorneys' Certificate Duty Abolition Bill having been thrown out at its second reading by a decisive majority, the entire repeal of the advertisement tax was voted unanimously. The extension of the postal power of the penny stamp has also been sanctioned, against no more formidable opposition than that of Mr. Newdegate, supported by forty silent objectors, the secret of whose objection to a larger newspaper for their daily five-pence we are left to conjecture.

The decree of the French Emperor, suspending the ordinance of February, 1826, so far as it prohibited the importation of corn from Great Britain, equally with the cloudy aspect of European politics, and the uncertainty of the weather at this critical season, once more direct attention to our supplies of food. Our careful contemporary, the *Economist*, administering its weekly doses of commercial comfort, reports favourably on this head. Some half-hundred grain-producing districts in all parts of the world have their eye upon our little island, and are ready, when occasion requires, to supply us of their abundance. In the last four years we have imported nearly forty million quarters of grain, more than half of which was wheat and flour. At present, in consequence of the rise in price, supplies are pouring in, and there is little doubt that, from the countries which have hitherto made good our deficiencies—such as Prussia, Russia, Holland, the United States, and Egypt—we shall obtain as much as we require, at moderate prices. "Whatever may happen, as we have established a corn trade with various producing countries, we shall not be worse off than the generality of them, and we shall be a great deal better off than many." Let us hope that the partial suspension of the French Corn-law will be, as in our own case, preliminary to its final repeal. Some French writers are already advocating so desirable a step.

Meanwhile, our own agriculturists—as evinced by the last annual gathering at Tiptree Hall—are rapidly developing the science of production; and an auxiliary of measureless power is announced in the discovery of an immense guano island, in the Indian seas, between Mauritius and Calcutta. The island is described by the discoverer—an English captain—as twenty miles long by seven wide (about forty times the size of Icha-bœ), and as very convenient for excavation. Chemists have pronounced the samples referred to them of excellent quality. The British farmer may, therefore, proceed to feed his fields for next year's crop with manure equal to that of the Peruvian shores, and independent of Peruvian monopoly.

Evidently in the process of a social revolution, we must not be surprised nor impatient at its pangs. At the beginning of the last week, the Kidderminster carpet-weavers were announced as on strike. The number of Stockport mills at a stand for want of human motive-power, is now twenty-seven. A large proportion of the Hull police have resigned, and their places are only supplied on the offer of higher pay. The London police held meetings in several districts for the same object, till peremptorily forbidden by the commissioners. Lastly, this morning London awoke to find itself in the arms of a serious crisis—the cab-drivers having put into execution their long-standing threat of a universal strike!

Foreign and colonial intelligence, independently of the items summed-up above, is of high interest



The French Court of Cassation, by reversing the sentences on the foreign correspondents who had incurred Imperial anger, recovers for itself the admiration it has excited more than once previously in braving the displeasure of a despot. The American Consul at Smyrna proves as tenacious a correspondent to the Austrian, M. de Bruck, as did the corvette "St. Louis" a stubbornly unwelcome neighbour to the "Hussar." The electric telegraph informs us, with provoking brevity, that the Chinese empire is divided, and Nankin become independent of the Tartar dynasty. And the latest arrivals from Australia tell of continual additions to its mineral wealth, the more and more rapid consumption of commodities, and increasingly urgent advices to the chapmen of all the world to carry their merchandise to a land where gold is plentiful as the stones of the field, and human appetites are rapacious as the earth is affluent.

#### WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

WHEN Parliament determines upon work in earnest, it is quite wonderful what it will get through. After all, we are not certain that what is usually designated a shocking waste of time—many speeches and long ones—during the first five months of the session, may not be a very fortunate and useful thing for the country. It lets off an immense deal of superfluous political energy, and it prevents an incalculable amount of very indifferent legislation. Why, if the House of Commons were generally employed in forwarding business as it is during the last six weeks of a session, that is, in passing Bills through their several stages, Justice would positively break down under the enormous weight of the statutes at large. She often reels and staggers as it is—and if, instead of much talking, the Legislature were intent upon much doing, we should have a tenfold more glaring example than now of "over-legislation."

Work—work—work—the last fortnight has been one of incessant work in the House of Commons. The House meets at twelve o'clock, when, perhaps, between fifty and a hundred members assemble. Quietly, and in deliberate mood, it goes into Committee on one or other of those less pretentious Bills which the Budget or India had thrown into the shade. Ireland, for example, has had her full share of attention at these morning sittings. Several Bills relating to her social condition—two, especially, affecting the legal relations of landlord and tenant—have been minutely discussed in Committee. Naval affairs, too, seem to suit the early part of the day. Merchant Shipping, Pilotage, Manning the Navy, and Naval Volunteers, receive that carefulness of consideration, and pass under a vigilance of inspection, which could hardly be given to them after dinner or after midnight. At four o'clock, having noiselessly got through a considerable mass of business, the House is adjourned by the clock for two hours.

At six it re-assembles with more bustle. The private business on the paper is hurried through—petitions are presented—interpellations are put to Ministers—and, perhaps, a miscellaneous discussion is got up on the daily motion of adjournment. It is past seven before the topic of the night is brought forward. During the last week, that topic has been the Government of India Bill. The House continues in Committee till after midnight—dull enough sometimes, and sometimes unduly excited, accordingly as the speeches verge more or less upon the personal. For three or four hours, discussion is dry and tedious, and the House thin. About eleven o'clock the idlers come in from the clubs, the opera, and the ball-rooms. The murmur of conversation grows louder and louder—cries of impatience are more frequent, and cheering or groaning more vigorous and less senatorial. A half-dozen clauses, perhaps, have been got through, after an equal number of separate discussions and divisions. The Minister wishes to proceed—the Committee will not let him—and when the point has been contested long enough to show that further contest is fruitless, a motion for reporting progress is assented to, the Speaker re-appears, and the House resumes.

It is now, say, one o'clock in the morning, and there remain thirty orders of the day to be gone through or disposed of. Fifty members, perhaps, keep their places, half of whom are placemen—

the rest are off to bed. Business runs on at a railroad pace. Bills pass through a stage one after another with great rapidity. The Speaker is out of the chair for a few minutes together half-a-dozen times, and Mr. Bouverie at the head of the table. An obnoxious measure comes up. There is a short but sharp discussion—possibly, a division. Usually, however, it is too late to carry much-opposed bills, and they are reluctantly postponed. The list is cleared in about two hours, more or less, as it may happen, and the few members, mostly men well stricken in years, who have stuck to their posts, sally forth just as daylight begins to revisit the great metropolis.

Such is a short account of a single day's work, and the history of one day will suffice for many, for, of late, they have closely resembled one another. The results are that the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Tenant Compensation (Ireland) Bill, the Government of India Bill, the Bill for Manning the Navy, the Burials (beyond the metropolis) Bill, the Newspaper Stamp-duty Bill, and a host of minor measures; some of them being continuance bills, and others relating to police matters, have got through committee. Several more, the progress of which we have previously noted, have been read a third time and passed.

The Parliamentary incidents of the week have been interesting—some of the passages at arms between the Indian Reformers and East India Directors especially. We should like to have described them. But mortal powers are limited. We have done all that physical strength has been left us to do—and in common with many others, we yawn, and sigh for the now rapidly approaching prorogation of one of the longest sessions on record.

#### THE "BOLD BARONS" IN THE HANDS OF "HARPIES."

It was thus that a noble earl described, on Monday night—in committee on the Succession Duties Bill—the mutual relations of her Majesty's Ministers and her Majesty's nobility. That Bill had been sent up by the Commons amidst a burst of cheering, and read a second time in their lordships' House without a single vote having been recorded against it. Earl Winchelsea would have disturbed this unanimity, had he been present. Having, however, omitted the opportunity of shaming his party chief by dividing in a minority of one, he outdoes him in the number and violence of his epithets. He was "prepared to contend that whether they considered this Bill on the grounds of justice, of oppression and cruelty, or as a source of litigation"—an operation requiring for its performance a sort of mental posture-making—"it was one of the most obnoxious, detestable, and odious measures, that had ever been placed upon the statute-book." What immediately follows is comparative commonplace; we therefore pass on to the sentences in which Lord Winchelsea mingles pathos with invective. "These were, indeed, strange times, when the bold barons of England submitted to such measures! The Government was in the hands of harpies," &c., &c.

Earl Winchelsea is undoubtedly the Mrs. Malaprop of the peerage. He has perpetrated more frequent and violent "derangements of epithets" than any surviving specimen of the class that Sheridan found in a country town and Canning on the country benches. It is only, therefore, because his garrulous lordship, by a singular maladroitness, has expressed the true character of the menacing, though happily futile, opposition waged by Sir John Pakington and the Earl of Derby to the Succession Duties Bill, that one remembers, or thinks it worth while to record, his feebly angry words. Only a felicitous degree of obtuseness or hardihood would have ventured on such a description of this measure as that given above, after the exposition of its principles made by the Earl of Aberdeen on Friday last. The noble earl quoted from the Tory historian and essayist Alison, a description of the existing law of succession duties, which we will here reproduce, that the reader may have before him, once more, ere it ceases for ever, the infamous inequality of that law:—

"A poor man who gets a legacy of £100, pays £10 direct to the Exchequer, and the executor, in addition, pays the heavy stamp on probate of the succession; but the great landholder succeeds to £100,000 a-year without paying a shilling to the State. A creditor in Scotland, who succeeds to a bond for £100,000, heritably

secured, pays nothing; if it is on personal security he pays the full legacy duty of £10,000. This glaring inequality, the remnant of the days of feudal oppression, or the relic of a time when the landholders had no money, and taxes could be extracted from moveable property only, should forthwith be abolished. Succession of all kinds, whether in land, bonds heritably secured, or moveable funds, should be taxed at the same rate."

Mr. Disraeli, in the peroration of his great and pregnant speech in forlorn defence of his budget, expressed the same sentiment, and held out the promise of acting upon it. How shameless, then, was the opposition of the late Premier and his party to a measure that only partially redresses the inequality thus described and denounced!

That the opposition was directed against the principle of the Bill, and was not an honest endeavour to modify objectionable details, there is abundant evidence. Earl Derby even guarded himself against being supposed to admit the principle that real property should be taxed equally with personal; and though most of his supposititious illustrations were drawn from the operation of the Bill on personalty, he suggested, in lieu of the measure, a further taxation of the latter. Reverting to a fallacy that we had supposed to have been finally exploded, he contends that the property not chargeable to the relief of the poor should be subjected to an impost equally profitable with this and the legacy and probate duties. As every one much above the condition of a pauper does, in reality, contribute to the relief of the poor, and is otherwise subject to local taxation, his lordship may be quite sure that such a measure would be just as unpopular as the Succession Duty Bill is the reverse—and, we will add, the justice of the impost would be in an inverse ratio to its unpopularity. It is impossible to create sympathy in the minds of the unpropertied classes, with the imaginary woes of an inheritor of an estate of three thousand per annum, on finding that he has to pay something more than four hundred pounds to Government, with the option of making the payment by eight half-yearly instalments on slightly increasing the sum total. Nor will the comparison of freeholders thus mulcted to copyholders, liable to fines of uncertain amounts as the condition of their tenure, provoke public interposition, though it may stimulate inquiry into the primeval tenure of all landed property. The hardship is one which every man not exposed to it, wishes he were; and there is, consequently, no chance of getting up more than a class agitation against it. The class interested is a small one; and but a portion of it so blinded by selfishness or political prejudice, as not to see that complaint only exposes to envy or derision. To a legacy, we are all liable—and so far the duty on successions will ever be unpopular; but as between inheritors of money and inheritors of land, we may safely say, the inequality is closed for ever. The one class will only escape with the other. And to talk just now of bold barons and harpy Governments, is only to revive recollections of the times when barons levied blackmail without apology or disguise; and of those longer ages, in which Governments were the baron's harpies for the spoliation of a people too numerous for robbery in detail.

It is the more important that such recollections should not be revived, because entire justice is not yet done—nor, indeed, more than an instalment of it rendered, in this matter. The inheritors of real property are still exempted from the stamp and probate duties, to which personalty continues subject. This, we suppose, Mr. Gladstone, after the example of his predecessor, reserves for "some future occasion of the kind." At any rate, we may congratulate him upon the bold and successful beginning he has made, and promise him a larger accession of public gratitude at every similar effort to equalize—and, by equalizing, reduce—the public burdens.

#### THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

MR. HUME has obtained a committee to inquire into the treaty engagements existing between this country and Spain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave-trade. The latter Power appears, during the last year or two, to have been acting in better faith in respect of treaties, and the Portuguese authorities at the factories on the west coast of Africa co-operate cordially with the British squadron on those seas. The Court of Madrid has most disgracefully violated its engagements, or rather allowed the slave-trade to be



revived at Cuba in all its severity. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 negroes have been poured into that island in less than as many months, with the connivance of the Governor and the Home Government. American journals ostentatiously parade these facts, and ask whether humanity would not gain by that island being annexed to the American Union, and the slave-trade thus for ever extinguished. The continuance of Cuba as a Spanish colony depends rather upon the protection of European Powers, especially of England, than upon the resolution of the Court of Madrid. Our Government is, therefore, in a position not only to insist upon the literal fulfilment of treaties, but upon the liberation of all slaves imported of late years into Cuba.

Happily, commerce is doing the work of armed squadrons. The African Steam Navigation Company is a better agent in putting an end to the horrible traffic than a ship of war, and we derive more hope from the extension of our trade with Western Africa, from the increasing importations of palm oil, and from the shipping of the produce of the country at Lagos, the old slave depôt, than from the most rigorous blockade of the coast by a British fleet.

### THE TURK, THE GREEK, AND THE SLAVE.

#### "THE TURKS IN EUROPE."

THE politician is scarcely more busied than the littérateur with what is called the Eastern Question. It is succeeding to that more strictly Oriental topic, "the government of India," in the pages of those aristarchs of public opinion, the quarterly reviews. A flight of pamphlets, in nearly every language of Europe, at once marks and swells the flow of independent currents of thought towards the same object. Volumes of various size and pretension contribute the materials of a sound judgment, or the wind of an inflated presentiment. One gentleman, at least—Mr. Percy St. John—is lecturing in all our great towns upon the subject; and he will probably be followed by others of more or less special qualification. This is as it should be for the true interests of humanity. The comparison of phenomena is not more likely to elicit a sound hypothesis in natural science, than is the collision of minds upon political eventualities to promote a beneficial result. The present may be abandoned to diplomatists—but, whether war be averted or its temporary domination of brute force be experienced, the future is in the hands of more enlightened and daring penmen than those of the embassies. We desire to share in the work of moulding that future in conformity with the highest political ideals and the surest physical conditions; and we, therefore, invite our readers to acquaint themselves with such facts as we may be able to collect and exhibit.

We open, first—as at once the most entertaining and not the least reliable of the books before us—Mr. Bayle St. John's little volume, entitled, "The Turks in Europe: a Sketch of Manners and Politics in the Ottoman Empire."\* Mr. St. John's previous works—"Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family"—"Village Life in Egypt"—affords the evidence of as thorough a qualification for his present undertaking as any European may be supposed to possess. He must needs know much of the Turks—or, at least, have enjoyed large opportunities of observing them; and none of Mr. St. John's readers will believe him wanting in quickness of perception. The only drawback is, that he writes avowedly with a political purpose. He sets out with the announcement of a thesis, and of his readiness to maintain it against all comers. But as no one can charge him with concealment of design, neither has any a right to accuse him of misrepresenting fact, unless the accuser is also prepared with proof. Besides, Mr. St. John is so thorough and so genial a Liberal—evinces such hearty sympathies with whatever is noble in national character or interesting in national associations—and is so evidently a good, practical politician, as well as a brilliant political theorist—that one's moral sense is quite in favour of believing him. He tells us in his preface that, at the outbreak of the pending disturbances, he was preparing from his notes of travel and reading, "a work intended to show the impolicy of allowing the Ottoman empire to remain as a kind of diplomatic Low Countries, on which the battle of influence was perpetually fought with varying success." The present publication is a collection of materials bearing more directly upon the question, Is it possible for that empire any

longer to be maintained as a European State? The book replies to this question in the negative—advocating the substitution at Constantinople of a Greek for a Mussulman Government; the Turks removing to Asia Minor. Their presence in Europe, as a governing power, he says, "is a nuisance;" and "we ought no longer to allow ourselves to be periodically convulsed and disturbed in our commerce and our domestic policy, and compelled to man fleets and throw our Chancellors of the Exchequer into fits, by telegraphic despatches *via* Vienna, announcing that the crazy ship, which every one knows must sink at length, has sprung another leak, and that all hands are called to the pumps."

Left to themselves, according to his statistics no less than his metaphors, they would die out—"in a given time, the Sultan will find himself without a single subject in Europe of Asiatic origin; and if we possessed accurate statistical tables, we might fix that time with precision." But, he argues, we should be wrong to wait upon this process, for two reasons:—

"In the first place, because we are not quite sure what kind of entity would, in the natural development of things, take the place of the Muslim Government; and secondly, because we positively know that the barbarous empire of the North is endeavouring to push on its frontier, so as to include the finest provinces in the world, and the most important maritime station. As a matter of self-defence, therefore, we shall be obliged to take measures to create a constitutional government on the shores of the Bosphorus—if we do not remove one thither—and include under its protection, direct or indirect, as much of the materials of the Ottoman empire as will not fly off, from antipathies of race or division of interests."

Yet would he not so much construct as make room for the new Hellenic empire. Elsewhere, he says, Let us keep off Russia and Austria, while the Greek and Turk fight it out.—His appreciation of the present situation is so accurate and well-expressed, that we will turn a little aside from our purpose to introduce it:—

"A man was attacked at night by a ruffian with a bludgeon, and ordered to deliver his purse and the key of his house. His cries brought a couple of friends to the windows, who shouted to the ruffian to keep off. No attention being paid to them, they at first talked of coming down: but, on reconsideration, suggested, for the sake of peace and quietness, that the unfortunate passenger should compromise matters by giving up the key, if not the purse. This is an allegory of the present political situation—except that the house belongs to a third claimant, unlawfully kept out."

In another page he mentions, on the authority of private information, what has occurred to others from the comparison of events—namely, that the assault made by the hand of Menschikoff upon the independence of Turkey, was planned immediately after the Sultan's refusal to surrender the Hungarians.

In a chapter entitled "the Requiem of Turkey," Mr. St. John depicts, with much rhetorical skill, the past and present position of Mussulmen in Europe. The notorious fact that they have failed to assimilate to the country or races they have conquered, he expresses in the graphic sentence, "They have never colonized, but have been for four hundred years billeted upon, the finest portion of Europe." Their degeneracy from that Islamite chivalry which could only be encountered with effect by orders of Christian Knighthood instituted for the purpose, he traces to a religious decline—"their enthusiasm has subsided into gross egotism—their faith has become mere heavy bigotry." The reforms of Mahmoud and Abd-ul-Mejid, of the Grand Vizier Mustapha, and Reschid Pacha, he considers to have effected only infinitesimal improvements at the cost of exciting immense disaffection—an ostentatious resemblance to European civilization, and a destruction of the old national spirit. He finds in the undisguised dissatisfaction of the Turk with his new costume—which, nevertheless, the poorest is eager to assume—a type of the general result of the reform; and he humorously describes this relation of "the Turk and the Tailor":—

"It was thought that with the European dress these barbarians would assume the activity and energy of the Giaours—perhaps, also, their instruction and their civilization. The maxim that the coat makes the man, was pushed to its utmost extreme; the result, however, did not answer the expectation. Contrary effects, indeed, were produced. The Turks, whilst abandoning, much against the grain, their national costume, abandoned, also, with far more willingness, their character and special physiognomy, without assimilating to the Europeans, except in the use and abuse of ardent spirits, and, in many cases, of pork. The ancient costume, whilst it covered their body, covered also their ignorance and their barbarism; the Frank dress has revealed 'the thing itself'—the forked, two-footed animal, and has rendered it ridiculous to the last degree."

"Whoever wants to have a proper idea of a regenerate Turk, must go into one of the dirty streets of Constantinople, where he is sure to see a biped shuffling along in a pair of huge babooshes—down at heel, of course—with straps passing under the ragged stocking; with a frock-coat of yellow, red, or green, thrown carelessly over his

shoulder, perhaps with only one sleeve on; walking with head hung down, and every sign of shame and humiliation in his appearance. Few of the Turks have really become reconciled to their new costume; they feel like winged birds, or the fox without a tail. Many of them, on returning to the privacy of their harems, hasten to throw aside their infidel frock-coats, and to dress themselves as their fathers dressed before them, and, after the fatigues of the day, to undergo the wearisome operation of binding round their abdomens with a sextuple shawl! They believe that it is only when thus dressed out that they can venture to maintain the dignity of manhood in their families. I have no doubt, in fact, that the number of hen-pecked husbands has vastly increased in Turkey since the new reform. It ought to be added, that the Muslim religion, requiring many ablutions and many prostrations every day, renders our tight costume more disagreeable than it otherwise would be to the Turks. The fez adopted is an ugly, flat-topped, stiff thing, most ill-adapted for every purpose for which a head-covering is wanted. Some modification of the hat would long ago have been introduced, were not that article of costume supposed to be distinctive of Christian countries, just as we are accustomed to regard the turban as the peculiar sign of Mahomedanism."

The worst habits of the old régime flourish unchecked. Corruption pervades the system as universally as before its extirpation was announced. Repeated firmans have prohibited the sale of places or services—yet every appointment is a regular bargain, and an audience is never procured till it has been paid for. A principedom is bought at a certain price—say £60,000—distributed among the Sultan and his ministers, according to the sums put down against their names; other sums being usually stipulated in private. Even pashaliks and kadiships "are knocked down to the highest bidder; and every ambitious man overwhelms himself with debt to buy an opportunity of oppressing his fellow-creatures." The revenue is also farmed out to Armenian bankers, who sometimes bid for the privilege in public auction, but always settle the price at a private interview with the minister. How these publicans would reimburse themselves, is too easily imagined to need description—how the pachas exercise their more costly privilege, Mr. St. John illustrates by this anecdote of a very superior specimen of the tribe:—

"I remember an instance of the extent to which a pacha, quite *débonnaire* in his dealings with most people, was led by a momentary impulse of avarice. There was in one of the provincial capitals, a man, whose reputation for probity was established on long experience, and who was entrusted by merchants, ladies, and others, with jewels for sale, without receipt of any kind. This fact came to the ears of the Governor—the amiable functionary I have alluded to—and as the jewel-dealer was passing beneath his window one day, he beckoned him in, and asked him what he had with him. It happened that he had only a few coral necklaces, and a large pearl. This was not worth while. He was told to come next day; and in the mean time he went from house to house amongst people whom he knew, gathering a good stock. Every one could prove the delivery of the jewels, and every one was sure of the honesty of the agent. He disappeared, however, and the report soon spread through the city that he had been murdered. Presently one, and then another person, and so on, came forward to say that he had been seen to enter the pacha's palace; and, indeed, his corpse was found on the banks of the river, a few yards below. Of the jewels, however, there was no news. Public opinion accused the pacha; and the European representatives took up the matter. Their interference was effectual in one respect—the murderer restored some of the jewels with a shrug; but there was no proper inquiry, and of course no punishment."

The political state of a people is always closely akin to its social habitudes. The relation of the sexes—the root of all other social relations—therefore, very properly occupies a large space in Mr. St. John's volume. The picture is too offensive for general reproduction. From the palace of the Sultan to the hut of the water-carrier, vices of a sort the most destructive to vigour of body and mind, absolutely reign. The jealous seclusion of Turkish wives from intercourse with Europeans, does not preserve them from disgusting impurity; and the Turkish mothers pride themselves in the precocious sensuality of their sons, whose schoolmasters teach them nothing but to read and copy the Koran, while their nurses accustom them from infancy to insult Christians. The "reform" movement has introduced drunkenness with pork-eating; and strong drink has been brought to bear upon the counsels even of the present Sultan, whose first adviser owed his elevation from the rank of a shopman to the favour of the Queen-mother, and his degradation to her jealousy. It was only by intoxicating Abd-ul-Mejid—according to our author—that the surrender of the refugees was prevented; and then a trick had to be put upon the Russian Envoy, in order to obtain for Reschid's messenger a direct approach to the Czar. That there may be no rival near the throne, all but the eldest son of the Sultan's favourite wife are put to death at birth; and the sister of the present sovereign died in a fit of frenzy at the execution of this Moloch rule upon her firstborn. Husbands of even the lowest degree have absolute power over their wives, and the Bosphorus is still not seldom the punishment of offending spouses.

\* London: Chapman and Hall.



## BILLS AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The bill for the better care and reformation of juvenile offenders, just brought in by Mr. Adderley and Sir John Pakington, provides that children convicted before justices of larceny may be sent to a reformatory school, in default of any sufficient surety for their future good behaviour. Children, also, in the condition of vagrants, may be sent in like manner, but the act provides that the children must not remain in the school after the age of sixteen years. Children who are insubordinate may be imprisoned for three months, with or without hard labour, and if a male, with a whipping in addition. The Home Secretary may license reformatory schools established by voluntary subscription, and the justices in quarter sessions are empowered to appoint a board of managers.

The bill of the Government to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in England beyond the limits of the metropolis provide that, on representation of the Secretary of State, her Majesty in Council may restrain the opening of new burial grounds and order the discontinuance of burials in specified places. An order in Council not to extend to burial grounds of Quakers or Jews, unless expressly included. Burials are not to take place after an order in Council for discontinuance, except as to vaults, &c., and cemeteries and new burial grounds approved by the Secretary of State. The new burial grounds are not to be open contrary to an order in Council. Certain provisions of the Metropolitan Burial Act, 15th and 16th of Victoria, cap. 85, are extended to parishes, &c., not in the metropolis. The present measure is to be confined to England and Wales. It is not to extend to the metropolis. The preamble recites the Metropolitan Burial Act, and declares that it is expedient to make better provision for and in relation to burials beyond the limits of that act.

The bill brought forward by the Home Secretary, further to regulate the employment of children in factories, was on Wednesday printed. There is another bill before the House of Commons on the same subject, introduced by Mr. Cobbett. The Inspectors of Factories have pointed out, in their reports, the necessity of amending the acts in force. It is proposed to enact that after the commencement of this act no child is to be employed before six in the morning nor after six in the afternoon; that power should be given to employ children in the hours between seven in the morning and seven in the evening, from the 30th of September to the 1st of April, under certain regulations. Children are not to be employed, under the 7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 15, section 36, in recovering lost time after seven in the evening. The hours of employment of children are not to be extended. The several Factories Acts, including the present, are to be construed as one statute.

Mr. Gladstone's scheme about newspaper supplements was, on Monday night, affirmed in the House of Commons, on a division, by 92 against 40—majority, 52. The following is the clause in Stamp Duties Bill (No. 2), under which this enlargement of newspapers will take effect:—

No higher stamp duty than 1d. shall be chargeable on any newspaper printed on one sheet of paper containing a superficies not exceeding 2,295 inches.

A supplement published with any newspaper duly stamped with the duty of 1d., such supplement being printed on one sheet of paper only, and together with such newspaper containing, in the aggregate, a superficies not exceeding 2,295 inches, shall be free from stamp duty.

Any other supplement to any such duly stamped newspaper shall not be chargeable with any higher stamp duty than one halfpenny, provided it does not contain a superficies exceeding 1,148 inches.

And any two supplements to any such duly stamped newspaper shall not be chargeable with any higher stamp duty than one halfpenny on each, provided each of such supplements be printed and published on one sheet of paper only, and that they contain, together, a superficies not exceeding, in the aggregate, 2,295 inches.

The superficies in all the cases aforesaid to be one side only of the sheet of paper, and exclusive of the margin of the letter-press.

The bill for the suppression of betting houses contains nineteen clauses. Substantially they provide that no house or office shall be kept or used for the purpose of the owner betting with other persons, and every place so used shall be deemed to be a common gaming house. The penalty on any person keeping a betting-house is to be a fine by two justices of not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for not exceeding six calendar months, with or without hard labour. On persons receiving money on the condition of paying money on the event of any bet, a penalty not exceeding £50, or imprisonment not exceeding three months; on persons exhibiting placards, or advertising betting-houses, £30 penalty, or two months. Penalties may be recovered by distress, and half to go to the informer. Magistrates may order the search of suspected houses, and the Commissioners of Police may authorize a superintendent to enter and search suspected houses. An appeal is provided to the quarter sessions. There is a blank to be filled up in committee when the new law shall take effect.

**THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL CAR.**—The Lord Chamberlain has given directions that the Funeral Car of the late Duke of Wellington, being now placed in a temporary building in the court-yard of Marlborough House, be exhibited to the public under the following regulations:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the public to be admitted free; on Tuesdays and Saturdays, admission to be granted by tickets, obtainable on application at the office of Messrs. Banting, in St. James's-street; on Fridays the doors to be closed. The first day of admission was Monday last. Until the first of October next the hours of admission will be from 11 to 6 o'clock.

**THE RECTOR AND THE POOR.**—The annual excursion of the poor inhabitants of Christ church, Blackfriars-road, with the rector, the Rev. J. Brown, took place on Monday in last week. The place selected for this interesting event was the locality of Dysart House and its beautiful and extensive grounds. There was a large assemblage of aged and infirm persons present, principally the occupants of the alms-houses and the parish workhouse, who were clothed in their best attire, and were silent, but evidently joyous, spectators of the scene. The children from the various parochial schools were also present, and amused themselves with rural games. The number of persons belonging to the parish, who availed themselves of the treat, was supposed to have been about 2,500. There was a dinner of some of the parishioners in a tent, and in the course of the after proceedings, Mr. Brown adverted to the great increase of marriages in the parish—a sign, he hoped, of prosperity. Mr. Hawkins, the senior churchwarden, said, that was the fourth time he had had the pleasure of attending the annual treat given by the liberality of the worthy rector of the parish. It was truly gratifying to witness the care that was shown towards the poor by their benevolent pastor, not only upon that, but upon several former occasions. A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. F. Tollemache for the use of his grounds. The company partook of tea, and returned home, evidently well pleased with the day's enjoyments.

**THE ANNUAL GATHERING AT TIPTREE HALL,** the farm of Mr. Mechi, in Essex, took place on Wednesday. The principal novelty is the method of irrigating his land by liquefied manure distributed by steam. Next in importance was an improved digging-machine. There are 360 sheep and 40 bullocks kept on the produce of the farm, which consists of 170 acres. The list of company includes the names of the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Kinnaird, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Chadwick, Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. Raymond Baker, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Garrett, and several foreigners. All partook of luncheon and listened to speeches in the barn.

**EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.**—A girl who has been tried at Dorchester for concealing the birth of her child, on Monday week was haymaking till six o'clock in the evening. She then went into a lane and was confined of a child, then milked twelve cows, and did her household work before she went to bed; rose the next morning and milked the twelve cows again, and did her household work during the day. At night she was taken into custody, was afterwards committed for trial, and was absolutely tried on the following Saturday.

**FATHER MATHEW** has just administered the pledge to some 10,000 inhabitants of Limerick and the neighbourhood.

**THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.**—On Wednesday a public dinner was given at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, to Mr. Godley; Lord Wharncliffe in the chair. Among those present were Lord Montague, Lord Lyttelton, Sir J. Pakington, Sir W. James, Sir Horace St. Paul, Sir F. Hopkins, &c. In returning thanks for the complimentary toast of the evening, Mr. Godley gave a narrative of what had been done in establishing the settlement, and a description of its present condition.

I do not wish, he said, to depict it as a Utopia, either physically or socially; but I say that, taking it as a new country, and comparing it with other new countries, it is, on the whole, the best and most desirable I have seen or heard of. It is always a misfortune to be obliged to emigrate, but if I were obliged to emigrate myself I would go to Canterbury, and it is the place to which I should always recommend any one in whom I had an interest to go, if compelled to leave England. He will find a healthy though not always a very pleasant climate; agreeable society; most, if not all, of the essential elements of civilization; and, I have no doubt whatever, the best investment for a small capital now to be had in the world. I repeat that, taking the rate of profit and the absence of risk together, a capital of £1,500 to £5,000 cannot, in my opinion, be so advantageously invested in any other way as in dairy-farming or sheep-keeping on the plains of New Zealand.

Lord Montague, Mr. Chapman, Sir W. James, Mr. Cholmondeley, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Adderley, and Sir J. Pakington, spoke to the several toasts.

**ENTERTAINMENT AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Colney Hatch is the largest establishment for lunatics in the country, and at present contains upwards of 1,200 patients. It is situated in a beautiful part of the country, surrounded by its own undulating grounds of 124 acres, commanding extensive views over the neighbouring lands. On Wednesday, tents were erected in an adjoining meadow, in one of which fancy and ornamental work made by the patients was exhibited for sale, the produce being added to the Victoria fund for the benefit of the convalescent. The eager purchasers who in the course of the afternoon visited this tent nearly cleared the bazaar. At four o'clock upwards of seven hundred male and female patients marched in regular order three abreast. All clean and neatly attired, each division being accompanied by the male and female attendants, they entered the field appropriated for their amusement cheerfully and in order, and affectionate greetings soon took place between the patients and their friends. These ended, the male patients engaged in the various games provided for their amusement, which were kept up with great spirit till the close of the day. In the course of the afternoon all the patients were regaled with cake, nuts, oranges, and other refreshments, which the chairman and other members of the committee assisted to distribute. Soon after seven o'clock the patients were again assembled and re-entered their wards. The number of visitors of all classes on this occasion could not have been less than 3,000.

The militia estimate to the 31st March, 1854, is £478,740, and the numbers to be raised 91,812. For the past year, ending the 31st March last, the numbers were 56,746, and the estimate £386,715.

**CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAY.**—On Monday, in last week, this question was debated in a public meeting at Halifax, called and presided over by the Mayor. The innkeepers and beer-house keepers mustered in great numbers. The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. Abbott and seconded by the Rev. Enoch Mellor:—

That Sabbath drinking was inimical to the morals and happiness of the community at large; that the practice now carried on was a desecration of the Sabbath-day, and that it would be beneficial to society if, by an Act of Parliament, public-houses and beer-shops were closed the whole of the Sabbath-day.

A working man proposed, as an amendment:—

To keep open as usual on the Sunday, and leave every one to the free use of his liberty, where or how he spent the day.

The latter was carried by a majority of votes. Archdeacon Musgrave said, now that the question was disposed of, he might be allowed to offer a few observations. He was exceedingly glad to find that though there had been a difference of opinion expressed, that difference had been expressed in perfect goodwill towards each other; that he was happy to find that even among those who opposed the principle of closing public-houses on the Sabbath by legislative enactments, the debasing practice of drunkenness was so warmly denounced. Both parties he said seemed to be of one opinion as to the advantage and necessity of sobriety and a reverence for the Sabbath, but they differed only as to the mode of carrying out the desired objects.

**THE "FARMERS' FRIENDS."**—The *Westmeath Guardian* says:—"Upwards of 14,000 harvestmen left the station of the Midland Great-Western Railway at Mullingar for Dublin, en route for England, this season."

**THE OUTRAGE AT BARNET** has resulted in the death of Elizabeth Brogden, in great agony. The jury have returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown." A third man, Thomas Maginnis, has been apprehended and remanded, on suspicion, and will be produced at the adjourned examination of the other two prisoners.

The young men of Edinburgh have petitioned Parliament in favour of an extension of Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries Act to that country.

**THE DEMAND FOR SHIPPING.**—Everywhere shipping is in request,—in the Black Sea, in the Baltic, as well as at places far beyond the reach of political difficulties. In Australia they are clamorous for small steamers and other vessels adapted for the inter-colonial traffic. Very lately an old yacht, of less than a hundred tons, was repaired, at a total cost of less than £500, taken to Australia, and sold at once for £1,000, and a whole fleet of such craft could, we are told, be disposed of as promptly and as advantageously. There is a universal demand, for all countries, for all trades, for all cargoes, for all kinds of vessels—for steamers, for "clippers," for anything that can roll about with two or three hundred tons of coal on board, with a fair chance of its ultimately reaching its destination. For this universal demand there is a universal deficiency of supply.

**ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIAN EMANCIPATION.**—The friends of negro emancipation intend holding a public meeting in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday evening, August 1, to commemorate the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, and to furnish information upon the condition of the negroes and the anti-slavery question in America. As the meeting is to be addressed by several gentlemen from the United States, who, from their long connexion with the anti-slavery cause, are eminently qualified to speak upon the subject, it will no doubt prove an interesting occasion.

At a recent meeting Mr. Chapman, formerly judge of the Supreme Court in New Zealand, stated that New Zealand possesses more writers, literary and scientific, than any other British colony.

The *Christian Times* has an interesting story anent Prince Albert and Psalmody:—The Prince Consort has presented a Dissenting congregation with two pieces of sacred music of his Royal Highness's composition. The circumstances were these: a committee of gentlemen were engaged in compiling a new tune book for the use of the congregation referred to—the Weigh-house—when, in a collection of tunes obtained from the other side of the Atlantic, they found one attributed to Prince Albert. The gentlemen in question were laudably anxious, not only to assign every tune to its right owner, but in every case in which it was practicable, to obtain the owner's permission for its use. An application was therefore made in the proper quarter, and the origin of the piece was placed beyond a doubt by the permission which its royal composer immediately granted for its use. That permission was graciously accompanied by the additional offer, upon the part of his Royal Highness, of another of his musical compositions, which was, of course, readily accepted, and, accordingly, Prince Albert's "Gotha" and a "Christmas Hymn" form a portion of the tune-book just adopted by the Weigh-house. The first three pastors of this congregation were clergymen ejected from their livings by the Act of Uniformity, and were repeatedly imprisoned—sometimes interrupted in the performance of Divine service, and taken from the sacred desk to gaol. Gratifying is the contrast thus presented between the fortunes of a Non-conformist church in the Stuart era, and under the benignant sway of Queen Victoria.

The following occurred in a school not a hundred miles from London:—Teacher: What part of speech is the word egg? Boy: Noun, Sir. Teacher: What is its gender? Boy: Can't tell, Sir. Teacher: Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter? Boy: Can't say, Sir, till it's hatched. Teacher: Well, then, my lad, you can't tell me the case? Boy: Oh, yes—the shell, Sir.



## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

## THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

There is no reliable information from St. Petersburg. The last advices are to the 16th, when, according to the *Morning Post*, the propositions made by the Great Powers had been well received by the Russian Government, "but the form in which they are couched will occasion some delay." Another account states that the Russian Cabinet had intimated that it would do nothing until official intelligence of the acceptance of the propositions of arrangement by the Porte had been transmitted to St. Petersburg; and that, in the event of an arrangement of the quarrel with the Porte, her right shall be admitted to retain possession of those provinces until Turkey shall have reimbursed Russia all the expenses she has been put to in consequence of the occupation. The *Paris Patrie*, a Government paper, declares that nothing positive is known, not merely as to the "decision," but as to the "disposition," of the Russian Cabinet. According to the *Times*, the Russian Chancellor is said to have declared to the French Ambassador that the Emperor Nicholas welcomed the arrangement held out for his acceptance, not only with satisfaction, but with gratitude; and the only motive supposed to cause any further delay, was the necessity of obtaining the assent of the Court of Vienna, which, however, had been already despatched by a courier, then on the road to St. Petersburg.

The *Vienna Presse* states that the draught of the mediation proposed by France and England was sent from St. Petersburg to Constantinople on the 9th inst., for the purpose of being communicated to the Divan. The answer from Constantinople was expected to reach Vienna in the first days of this week.

The President of the Germanic Diet at Frankfurt has made to that Assembly the most satisfactory communications with respect to the Oriental question.

Direct advices from Constantinople allude to the activity of negotiations, and to the frequent conferences between the Divan and the European ambassadors. The feelings of the old Mussulman party could scarcely be kept within bounds. The head of that religion, Sheikh-ul-Islam, had refused to do homage to the Sultan—an unprecedented act.

The irritation amongst the Redif, or militia, called from their homes at the harvest time, is very great, and the bitterest feelings of fanaticism, for some time dormant, are now aroused, and in several instances have resulted themselves in acts of violence against the rayahs. In the neighbourhood of Zirnova, in Bulgaria, several lives were lost in a fray between the Christian inhabitants and some Mussulman levies. When Redschid and Mustapha Pachas were temporarily dismissed, a regiment of soldiers with their band of music attended at the Porte, where also all the dignitaries of the Empire were assembled, to hear the firman read appointing the Grand Vizier, and to do the latter honour. These personages waited some hours in expectation of seeing the new dignitary arrive, when, to their great astonishment, they were told that no new appointment had been made, and the soldiers were marched back again to their garrison.

The Turkish forces are being concentrated at Shumla, and they are engaged in fortifying Pravadi, a town between Shumla and Varna. Instructions have been sent to Omar Pachá ordering him to destroy the bridges over the Danube. That general is said to have written, that if he does not cross the Danube, his troops will cross without him. In Asia three points of concentration have been selected. At Batoum 15,000 men are stationed, at Trebisonde the same number, and at Erzeroum 40,000.

Letters from Moldavia and Wallachia bear witness to the complete supremacy which the Russians have assumed in the Principalities. They have built a permanent bridge across the Pruth at Leowa, and are making a military road into the interior. Accounts from Jassy of the 11th inst. state:—

Several deputies have arrived from different parts of the Principality, in order to pay their respects to Prince Gortschakoff and General Dannenburg. It is true that the actual government of our Principalities is not interfered with by the Russians, but it is difficult to say that we possess self-government and an independent Administration in our country, when, in obedience to a programme issued here by the Russian Consul, our ruling Prince is obliged to pay the first visit to a Russian General (Gortschakoff), and when on the most solemn occasion, namely, at the *Te Desus* celebrated in honour of the birthday of the Emperor Nicholas, our own Prince (the Hospodar) is forced to cede precedence to the same General, and to kiss the holy gospel (a usage of the Greek Church) after him—and that, too, in the presence of all his people assembled within the walls of our cathedral church.

The *Times* Paris correspondent gives the following summary of Russian doings in the occupied provinces:—

All appearances tend to show that, instead of a momentary, it is a permanent occupation he means—or, at least, such an occupation as will enable him with facility to add these vast districts to his possessions. Large bodies of troops continue to penetrate into the provinces, and heavy pieces of artillery are transported to places most in advance of the Pruth. Jassy, Tekoutch, Bucharest, and other commanding positions, are being strongly fortified, and we have already seen that provisions of meat, bread, and other indispensable articles, are contracted for for a term of nine months. Accounts vary as to the amount of the force that has up to the latest date passed the Pruth, but it is stated, with some appearance of truth, that it is over 80,000 men, and this force is being daily augmented, as if it was intended to make it at a future period the advance of a mighty army across the Danube. In the meantime, emissaries are traversing the Principalities in all directions, haranguing the people, and exalting the virtues, political, moral, and especially religious, of the Czar, and holding him forth to the peasantry as the consecrated champion

of the Orthodox faith against the unbeliever and the heretics of the West. There is no town, no hamlet so remote, in which prayers are not made to be offered, and masses celebrated, to win the favour of Heaven for the "good cause," and cause it to triumph. The Wallachians and Moldavians are promised marvels from the inexhaustible Bounty of the great Emperor, and the people have only to pronounce in his favour to obtain all earthly as well as heavenly blessings. A census of the population has been taken by these agents, with a view of ascertaining the exact number in favour of Russian supremacy, and I learn, on the authority of a gentleman who has just returned from a tour in that part of the country, that many of those who declared themselves, or were supposed to be, adverse to Russian domination have been expelled the country, and several of them travelled in company with him to Vienna. Russian emissaries are secretly traversing the Turkish territory, particularly Thessaly and Epirus, with the view of getting up a movement against the Sultan's Government, and if, unfortunately, an outbreak took place, I fear the Greek Government would have much difficulty, if it did not find it impossible, to prevent the frontier population from "sympathizing" with their brethren.

It is stated that the Prince of Serbia has resigned in favour of his son, now in Russia, and educated there. The Russian Government demands the removal of all State employes who are known to entertain anti-Russian sentiments.

The movement of Austrian troops is going on in the direction of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia. Peterwardein continues to be the head-quarters of the General-in-Chief, but troops have advanced in considerable numbers, and in more than one direction, between that fortress and the limit of Slavonia, the Banat, and Austrian Croatia. According as the Russians move in advance from the Pruth towards Transylvania, or towards the Danube, the Austrians seem to make a corresponding move in the direction just mentioned.

## FRANCE.

The Court of Cassation on Saturday pronounced judgment upon the appeal of Count Alfred de Coëtlogon, Dr. Flandin, and MM. Virmaître and Planhol, four of the "foreign correspondents," against the decision of the Tribunal of the First Instance, confirmed by the Imperial Court, convicting them of sedition upon evidence obtained by breaking open letters confided to the post-office. The venerable judges of the tribunal of the last resort have quashed the conviction as illegal. It is now, therefore, decided by the highest judicial authority in France, that no authority whatsoever has the right to violate the sanctity of the post-office upon mere suspicion, and that the Prefect of Police especially has not, under any circumstances, the right to break open letters. The judgment orders the fines paid by the prisoners to be returned to them. The result of this trial has agreeably disappointed public expectation. It is the most cheering symptom of a return to regular and legal government that has been seen since December 2, 1851.

It is not yet known whether the Emperor and Empress proceed to the Pyrenees.

Madame Ducos, the wife of the Minister of Marine, went a day or two ago to take leave of the Emperor and Empress preparatory to a visit to Bordeaux, her native city. She asked an extension of leave of absence for her husband to the 10th of August. The Emperor at once granted it, and observed that the Minister need be under no apprehension of being disturbed from his repose by any warlike announcements in the press; that he had no pressing occasion for the presence in Paris of either the Minister of War or the Minister of Marine; and that the only member of the Cabinet whose presence was indispensable at the present moment was the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contained a decree by which "the restrictions of entry, imposed by Article 3 of the Ordonnance of the 8th February, 1826, will provisionally cease to exist with respect to grain and flour imported from the possessions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in Europe."

Marshal St. Arnaud has been fêted at Rouen and Havre during his flying visit to those towns. He returned to Paris on Friday night, having only been absent six and thirty hours. At Havre he had an interview with the Mayor and municipality, and informed them of the importance the Emperor attached to Havre, and the necessity for a good system of fortification. "His Majesty said to his Minister, Go, examine, study the question, and let the work begin immediately. I am come, I have seen, and before long the Emperor's idea shall be realized." This *veni, vidi, vici* speech was greeted with thunders of applause. The inhabitants anticipate immense results from the new fortifications. The Mayor said the Minister had come to lay the foundations of a new Havre.

The *Gazette de Languedoc* has received a second warning for having, in the form of an article addressed to "Monseigneur le Comte de Chambord," published a manifesto professing to declare, in the name of a collective number of individuals, that they look to the Count de Chambord as the saviour of France.

## THE SMYRNA AFFAIR.

The Porte has given the Austrian Minister full satisfaction for the late Smyrna murder. Three of the assassins, all of them Italians, have been arrested; the fourth, a Hungarian, who stabbed M. de Hackelberg with a dagger, has absconded.

Smyrna advices of the 15th inst., *via* Vienna, announce that the Austrian frigates, the "Bellona" and the "Novara," had arrived in that port. The American corvette, the "St. Louis," had, at that time, left. M. Kosta was still in the hands of the French Consul.

Dr. Rouay, one of the Hungarian refugees, is authorized by General Mészáros to make the following declaration to the *Daily News*:—

Captain Kosta, the Hungarian refugee, who was recently taken prisoner at Smyrna, never gave, and, as a subordinate officer, could not give, the promise not to return to Turkey. It is true that, during the detention of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, it was suggested to them that a promise "never to return" might facilitate their liberation; but the condition was not accepted by them; and General Mészáros, late Minister of War in Hungary, answered, with characteristic manliness, "No conditions but liberty!" That liberty was given to them without any condition; and Captain Kosta, well known in our army as a brave soldier, left Turkey with General Mészáros, and arrived, with 100 of his fellow-countrymen, on the 5th of June, 1851, at Southampton.

An interesting correspondence between Mr. Brown, the American Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, and M. de Bruck, the Austrian Ambassador, has been published. In his first letter, dated June 27th, Mr. Brown gives a bare narrative of the facts of the case, and states distinctly that—

M. Kosta, on leaving the United States, received a legalized copy of the declaration which he had made there of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and which document, under ordinary circumstances, would recommend him to the friendly aid and consideration of the American authorities.

He contends that if M. Kosta's presence was obnoxious to the Austrian Consul, the latter, at the most, should have called upon the local authorities to require his departure, and not, by an act of so outrageous and inhuman a nature, excite the indignation of the inhabitants of Smyrna, and, he did not doubt it, also of the people of the United States. In conclusion, he says:—

Permit me, therefore, to intercede with your Excellency in behalf of M. Kosta, and to ask, if not out of the respect due for the Government of the Sultan, whose territory has been so grossly violated by the conduct of the Austrian Consul of Smyrna, at least out of regard for the Government to which he has pledged his allegiance, that your Excellency be pleased to give orders to the commander of the "Hussar" for his immediate release, so that he may proceed to the United States.

M. Bruck curiously alleges "the absolute impossibility" of complying with the request.

I can only attribute, sir, this intervention on your part to a mistake, as the individual in question is a native of Hungary, and has never ceased to be an Austrian subject, as results from his declaration made in presence of the Consul of the United States at Smyrna. His arrest consequently took place in virtue of the treaties which assure to my Government the full and entire independence of its jurisdiction over all its subjects in Turkey.

Mr. Brown rejoins by renewing his "official intercession," and encloses him the declaration which M. Kosta made at New York on the 31st of July, 1852, "renouncing his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria," and taking an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America. He then proceeds very gravely:—

The right of expatriation and of naturalization is recognised, I believe, by the Government of Austria, as well as by other Governments; and it seems to me that the arrest—without again mentioning the means which the Austrian Consul of Smyrna used to effect it—of the said Kosta, upon the neutral soil of Turkey, after the act of allegiance made by him, will be regarded by the Government of the United States as being not only a very painful violation of these same rights of naturalization, but also, in consequence of my intercession, as a want of respect and regard towards my Government, of which the impression will be removed with difficulty.

The release of M. Kosta will, he says in conclusion, prevent the painful and extraordinary news of his arrest being again the cause of the interruption of those friendly feelings between our respective countries, which he sincerely had it at heart to reconcile and to cultivate.

## NORTH AMERICA.

General Pierce had started from Washington to New York to inaugurate the Crystal Palace. His reception at the towns and cities on the route was very enthusiastic. The opening of the Exhibition was to take place on the 14th. On the 12th not one of the departments had all its articles arranged, but the English exhibitors were most behindhand. The show promises to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the projectors.

The difficulties with Mexico have thus far ended very satisfactorily. The American and Mexican officers and troops met recently at El Paso—explained matters to their mutual satisfaction—the hot language on both sides was pronounced "Pickwickian"—the Mesilla Valley dispute was left to the two Governments—and the war ended for the time with a grand feast and fandango.

Advices from California come down to June 25. The last steamer brought nearly 2,000,000 dollars in gold-dust. The population of San Francisco was upwards of 50,000. The accounts from the agricultural districts were very cheering. A Chinaman had been put to death by his countrymen for theft. Duelling prevailed extensively. The *San Francisco Evening Journal* says:—"The news from the mines is not very encouraging. The mines are overrun with emigrants. Every other branch of industry is very dull." While the *Union* remarks:—"The interior press speaks encouragingly of mining matters. The rivers are, however, uncommonly high, and miners will be unable to thoroughly drain them until very late in the summer. The dry diggings are being rapidly supplied with water by means of canals or ditches. Some of these companies are realizing much money from their investments."

The Canadian Parliament, before their adjournment,



did a good session's work. The following is a summary of the acts passed:—

A decimal currency has been established. The grand trunk railway has been organized, and on so sound a footing that the stock is at a premium in England. Four hundred miles of the road will probably be finished before the 1st of January. An Ocean Steam Navigation Company has been incorporated, and the two pioneer vessels have already made the voyage. An increase in the representation of the Province, from which very salutary results are anticipated, has been carried. A law facilitating the settlement of wild lands has been added to the statute-book. Increased security has been given to municipal debentures in Upper Canada by the Consolidated Loan Fund Act. A measure providing for the better treatment of lunatics has been adopted. All religious sects have been placed on a footing of equality as regards the celebration of marriage. Finally, the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, has been formally condemned, and the way paved for an elective Senate.

Advices from Havannah to the 1st inst., announce the release of Zulueta, the owner of the "Lady Suffolk." He had gone to Spain in company of a Mr. Barrow, with the intention of bringing an action against the Captain-General for false imprisonment.

Jamaica dates to the 27th ult., state that legislative affairs remained, as before, *in statu quo*. Sir Charles Grey is reported to have said that the refractory members might amuse themselves for a month or two until he should have received instructions from the Home Government. It was whispered, however, that a compromise between the Assembly and the Council was not improbable. The arrangement was said to be, that the Council agree to a retrenchment bill, contemplating the reduction of salaries, on a graduated scale, according to the amount, instead of the taking off 20 per cent. on all public stipends irrespective of the amount, the Assembly pledging itself to pass no more salaries' retrenchment bills. The Governor continued, as he threatened, to release prisoners confined in the Penitentiary. Mining operations were being vigorously prosecuted, and several tons of rich copper had been shipped.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Bavarian Government proposes to open a great Industrial Exhibition at Munich in 1854.

Great numbers of Boyards (gentry) have arrived at Vienna from Moldavia and Wallachia.

A "Crystal Palace," destined to serve as a winter garden, is being constructed at Madrid.

The Pope has only just recovered from an indisposition brought on by having scalded one of his feet.

The Emperor of Russia has entered on his fifty-eighth year.

At Hobart Town, in April, a man named Wright made a bet that he could drink off a quart of rum. He won the bet—and lost his life.

M. Usener, who is known from the part he took in the so-called Kossuth rockets, has just been arrested at Coblenz.

The Swiss papers state that in 1852, 160 political fugitives were either expelled from, or had voluntarily quitted, Switzerland.

The Duke of Brabant (Prince Royal of Belgium) and Count of Flanders have been attacked by the measles. The disease is progressing favourably.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has commuted the sentence of M. Guerazzi and the ex-Ministers, his companions, to perpetual exile. The rumours of the Grand Duke's abdication are premature.

Cholera was so rife in Calcutta in June, owing to the great heat and absence of rain, that no less than 1,100 persons were carried off in the course of two days only.

Letters from Odessa state that the British Government has sent three steamers to tug the merchantmen laden with corn out of the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

The Baltic fleet of Russia, consisting of 37 sail, left Cronstadt on the morning of the 15th, to manoeuvre in the Gulf of Finland. The hereditary Grand Duke inspected it previous to its departure.

The establishment of the mail packet communication between England and the west coast of Africa, is likely to develop an immense trade with that part of Africa, particularly in palm oil.

Mr. George Talbot de Melahide, private Chamberlain of the Pope, was arrested by French soldiers at Rome, in ignorance of his real character. He desired to inspect a building partly occupied by French troops, but had not the consigne.

The first Norwegian railway—a section of thirteen miles from Christiania—was opened on the 4th July, the King's birthday. When the line is finished it will extend to the Miosen Lake, a distance of forty-eight miles.

It is stated that the American Consul has commenced negotiations for the cession to the United States of the port of Marmorizza. It is also said that a sum of 500,000 dollars in gold has been paid to the Sultan.

The Cologne Vocal Society have made up the accounts of their London journey. According to this their total receipts amounted to £2,288, out of which, after paying all expenses, and reserving some small sums for charities, they have paid £500 to the Cathedral Building Committee.

Numbers of foreigners are now attracted to Brussels by the fêtes which are in preparation, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke de Brabant. Among other amusements, bull-fights are to be organized,

exactly similar to those in Spain. The barbarous sport has since been interdicted.

The Austrian police are said to be on the track of a projected insurrection in Central Italy. The mission of Count Rechburg in Lombardy is acknowledged to have completely failed, and the Austrian authorities are again executing the decreed confiscation with rigour.

There has been a short wheat harvest in Tuscany, and accounts from Ravenna, in the Roman States, state that the scarcity has engendered a bad spirit in the population. The municipality of Faenza has resigned *en masse*; that of Imola threatens to follow the example. The people will not allow corn to be removed.

The education question is warmly discussed in Austria. The Minister, Count Thun, is reaping the fruit of his inconceivable want of foresight in entirely emancipating the Catholic Church. To reward him for his complaisance, the Ultramontane party is now doing all in its power to overthrow his new educational system, and to return to that which prevailed before the year 1848.

The correspondence between the Dutch Government and the Holy See, on the subject of the recent appointment of the hierarchy in Holland, has been published. The Papal Government displays a more moderate and conciliatory tone than might be expected. The bill presented by the new Administration to the Chambers provides for the proper surveillance of all religions, with liberty to all.

A Canadian Protestant deputation lately waited on Lord Elgin, with a petition couched in strong language, claiming the protection of the Government against such outrages as that upon Gavazzi; and received a reply in which his Excellency observed, that "in view of the scenes which lately occurred at Chalmer's church, it was doubtful whether Jacques Cartier, could he again visit Quebec, would think that the country had benefited by the expulsion of the Iroquois and the introduction of the Irish."

The intercourse between Germany and the United States is rapidly extending. Two additional mail steam packets are about to run between Bremen and New York, in conjunction with the steamers "Washington" and "Herman." For years past the German emigration to the United States has been going on, and is even more remarkable than Irish emigration to the same country. Once a month the United States steamers convey from Bremen nearly 200 passengers, and thousands of well-to-do Germans have, within the last few years, been carried to the great Western republic.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, which come down to June 11, state:—"Nothing has occurred to disturb the peace, now happily established, not only within the colony, but among the tribes along its borders." General Cathcart's notice, dated the 14th of May, states, that rebellion is entirely extinct, and ample precautions have been taken to preserve peace. The *Frontier Times* of the 7th, however, speaks despondingly of the permanence of the late treaty. The farmers feel little confidence in returning to their homesteads, and the Hottentots still infest Fish River Bush, where they recently fell upon some Fingoes, one of whom was shot. General Cathcart, with his staff, and an escort of 54 men of the Queen's, left on the 6th of June for a visit to Uitenhage and Fort Elizabeth.

#### Court, Personal, and Political News.

We are happy to record that the Queen is convalescent. The first bulletin was issued by Sir James Clark on Wednesday morning. We gather from that and succeeding bulletins that the eruption appeared slightly on Tuesday afternoon, was accompanied by much cough during the night, and did not come well out until Wednesday morning; that her Majesty had "no symptom beyond those which usually accompany the disorder;" that the subsequent progress of the disease was satisfactory; abating towards Thursday. On that day, however, Sir Henry Holland arrived at Osborne. Friday night's report announced the marked abatement of every symptom that day, and Saturday night's bulletin reported:—"The Queen has passed through the measles in the most favourable manner, and her Majesty is now convalescent." No further bulletin will be issued. The Duchess of Kent has been a visitor at Osborne. The Princess Royal and Princess Alice left Buckingham Palace on Monday for the Isle of Wight.

There seems to be now some authority attached to the report of her Majesty's intention to review the fleet at Spithead, and the 2nd of August is the day at present fixed upon; but the day will of course depend upon divers circumstances, such as the state of the weather, the Queen's health, and "foreign affairs."

The Royal visit to Ireland is expected to take place about the 22nd or 23rd of August, and it is said that the Queen's stay will extend to a week or ten days; but it is not intended that, beyond a day's excursion in the county of Wicklow, the Royal trip will go further than the Irish metropolis. The Duke of Newcastle, it is believed, will be the Secretary of State accompanying the Queen.

The Parliamentary Session is not now expected to end till about the third week in August.

The Countess de Neuilly visited the Duchess of Kent on Monday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's.

Mr. Barkly, the new Governor of Jamaica, has re-

ceived the honour of knighthood, with the decoration of a Civil Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The North Derbyshire election terminated in the return of Mr. W. Pole Thornhill. The first day's poll having given him a majority of 514, Mr. Evans prudently resigned. According to the *Daily News*, the contest was a peculiar one. It originated purely in the sensitive jealousy of the independent electors of North Derbyshire—the yeomen, small freeholders, and little manufacturers, who resented being handed over, by what seemed a family arrangement, to a new member in the direct line of succession. "As the story runs, they grumbled and threatened, until, at last, a county medical practitioner, a publican, and a retired gamekeeper, took counsel together, and vowed, much as they liked the Evans family, and in spite of the obligations they owed to their old member, they would not stand it." The whole affair was a matter of feeling, honest, unaffected, and "plucky." So, without going out of the county, the worthy and independent electors pitched upon a gentleman of high position, "who had been a Liberal and Free-trader before Mr. T. W. Evans was born," and have fairly returned him.

A circular letter has been addressed to the electors of Canterbury, stating that as soon as the writ is issued, a candidate on independent principles will present himself for the purpose of soliciting their suffrages. The gentleman alluded to is Mr. Charles Gilpin, who contested Perth at the last general election.—*Weekly News*.

The Hull Election Commission sat for the 39th day on Friday, and the inquiry is still incomplete.

Sir J. Shelley has a motion on the books of the House of Commons for the 2nd of August, proposing to prosecute Mr. Mare, late M.P. for Plymouth, for bribery and other corrupt practices.

The "Durham Petition" Committee have lately directed the serious consideration of the House to the conduct of Mr. Coppock, respecting the presentation of the sham petition, praying the seat for Lord Adolphus Vane. They express an opinion that the state of the law, which permits the valuable right of petitioning to be perverted from a remedy for public wrong into a weapon of electioneering warfare, deserves the serious consideration of the House.

IMPROVEMENTS OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.—The committee on Railway Amalgamation have just made a report condemnatory of that principle as the basis of permanent arrangement, except in minor cases; but recommending co-operation between different companies, "under proper conditions, and for a limited period." The whole business of railway legislation they propose to refer to a committee of so permanent a character, that it could take a comprehensive view of existing and proposed arrangements, and secure the utmost amount of public advantage. They also recommend that the Board of Trade be empowered to arbitrate between rival companies; and, for the better prevention of accidents, and punishment of negligence, they advise:—

That every board of directors should be required to register with the railway department some one person, to whom should be delegated the chief authority over all the external discipline of the company and its servants; also, for every part of the line, some person should be registered as resident engineer; and, for every portion of the locomotive stock, some person as locomotive engineer.

That the general regulations of each company, from time to time in force, should be transmitted to the railway department, and that the inspectors of that department should have power, at all times, to examine the books in which the arrival and departure of the trains from the several stations are registered, and the books in which the particulars of the moving stock of the company are recorded; also, in cases of inquiry into the causes of accident, to examine the servants of the company.

That provision should be made for enforcing the means of constant communication between all the servants, to whom the safety of the passengers in any train is entrusted.

ACCIDENT TO THE EXPRESS-TRAIN BETWEEN OXFORD AND LONDON.—The express, which should have left Paddington station at 7 57 p.m., started at 8 10, and proceeded safely, though without making up the lost time, as far as Reading. Thence it ran on, at a rate of upwards of 60 miles an hour, to within a little distance of Southall, where the driver perceived the crank axle of the engine to break, instantly throwing the whole machinery out of order, and scattering the fire with a bright blaze as it proceeded. The wheels happily did not break off, or do more than run sliding along the wooden bedding on which the rails were laid, or the train, which was proceeding at least a mile a minute, must have run from the embankment. The driver and guards succeeded in stopping the train in about a mile's distance, without any accident to the passengers, thus saving them from a disaster which, from the pace of the train, must have proved fatal to a large proportion of the passengers. A messenger was instantly despatched to Southall, where he met with an excursion-train, the engine of which came down for the stopped train. The express-engine could not be moved, but the detained train, united to the excursion-train, proceeded after some few repairs to the break van, slowly along the down line, stopping at each station, and thus reached Paddington station, without any further mishap, at 11 10.

ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident took place on Thursday evening at the Northside Colliery, Bedminster, by which three poor fellows lost their lives, and several others were severely injured. It appears that as the men were ascending the pit in the usual way, the rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, when three of them were killed.



## Law, Police, and Assize.

The "railway king" has been again in court. On Thursday, the York and North Midland Railway brought their third suit against Mr. Hudson in the Rolls Court, the object of which was to recover large sums of money which it was alleged Mr. Hudson had misappropriated in his character of chairman. He had bought iron at £6 10s., and sold it to the Company at £12 per ton; and had procured an invoice representing that he had paid £12 per ton for the iron. In many ways, it was also alleged, he had appropriated the money of the Company to his own use, and had not accounted to the Company. In defence it was contended, that he had not bought the iron as a chairman, but as a contractor. Mr. Hudson had no objection to fair inquiry. To this the Master of the Rolls demurred, and an account was ordered to be taken. He thought there was no necessity to oppress the defendant with so many suits; and he should reserve the question as to costs. The Master of the Rolls gave his judgment on the reserved point on Monday. That plaintiff's might have required interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the defendant, but as they received his cheque in 1840 without demanding interest, he must consider it as a settled account; and, therefore, so far as respected this demand, the bill must be dismissed. He had already stated that he should reserve the costs till after the inquiries were made.

Mary Stuart, a poor mad woman, has been breaking Lord Palmerston's windows, because the footman would not introduce her to his master. Her insanity takes the form of a belief that she is the last descendant of the Stuarts; and she complains that though her ancestors occupied a throne, she has only succeeded to a workhouse or a lunatic asylum. The Bow-street magistrate sent her to St. Martin's Workhouse.

"Breach of promise" trials have been more than usually abundant at the Summer Assizes, not yet concluded. At York there were no less than three cases of this description. In one instance a verdict of £110 damages was given against Mr. Wilkinson, a card-manufacturer, at Newton, for the seduction of the daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, foreman to card-makers at Linley. The case was peculiarly painful. The couple were cousins; they "courted;" the young woman was seduced; a few weeks after her confinement she died. It was alleged that her death arose from a "broken heart"—from shame, and from sorrow at the defendant's desertion of her.—A second case was scarcely less distressing. Mr. Todd, a retired machine maker, between 50 and 60 years of age, was the defendant. The plaintiff was Mary Halstead, a milliner and dress-maker, aged 29, to whom the defendant paid his addresses for some time. During their intimacy, she gave birth to a child, after which the defendant refused to marry her on the plea that he was too old. The jury gave £400 damages to the plaintiff.—The defendant in the third case was Mr. J. Ramshay, steward to Lord Carlisle, at Naworth, represented to be worth between £2,000 and £3,000 a-year; the plaintiff, Miss Tweedle, daughter of a large occupying tenant on that estate. The gentleman was 45, the lady 25 years of age when the intimacy commenced; the engagement lasted for two years, and appears to have been of a very formal character. In 1850, the defendant broke it off on the plea that he had involved himself in difficulty by making a previous promise to another young lady. In all his letters, Mr. Ramshay spoke in the highest terms of Miss Tweedle; and it would appear that at the outset the natural objection to the engagement on the score of disparity of years had been urged by the young lady herself. Subsequently, Mr. Ramshay married another lady—not the one with whom he said he was involved—and, thereupon, the present action was brought. The defence set up was, that Miss Tweedle never had any affection for Mr. Ramshay—that he was inveigled into the engagement by the manoeuvres of an aunt—and that the present action was the result of discharging that lady from a farm which she had for some time occupied rent free. Heavy damages were allowed by the jury, to the extent of £3,000.—At Lewes Assizes, Miss Hannah Hore, of Drayton, near Bognor, has obtained £400 damages from Mr. George Duke, for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Hore is twenty-eight; her father is a man of property; she has expectations of a fortune of some £9,000. Mr. Duke is a gentleman farmer, forty-five years old, a widower for the second time, and has three children. Miss Hore's father had shown an aversion to the match, but at length the couple were formally engaged. Mr. Duke then made inquiries about the lady's money prospects; and he found that the receipt of the £9,000 was only contingent upon her surviving her mother for twenty-one years, with other qualifications. It was alleged that this discovery induced the defendant to break his promise. However that might be, there was really no substantial defence to be offered by his counsel, who admitted that a verdict must go against his client.

At Lewes Assizes, John Broome was tried for defrauding Mr. Hamp of a large sum of money by cheating him at cards. It appeared, however, that Broome was asleep when two other men were cheating the prosecutor; so the Judge directed an acquittal.

Caroline Sherwood, the young woman who strangled her illegitimate child in a field near Brighton, has been convicted of the murder, and received sentence of death.

Sarah Smith, the woman who stabbed her husband at St. Leonard's, during a drunken squabble, was tried for murder at Lewes; but the jury convicted her of manslaughter only, and she was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

Sarah Baker has been convicted at Stafford Assizes of the murder of her child, by throwing it down an old pit-shaft. The poor creature was seduced by a wretch who deserted her when it was apparent she would become a mother; he fled the country for a year, that he might avoid the liability of supporting his child; then returned, and married another woman. Sarah struggled hard to earn a living by cinder-washing. A vain attempt was made by her counsel to get an acquittal on the ground of insanity. The jury recommended her to mercy on account of her desponding state when she committed the crime, and all the distressing circumstances. Sentence of death was pronounced; but of course the Judge promised to forward the merciful recommendation to the proper quarter.

An organ-player was on Monday fined 20s., or ten days imprisonment, at Marlborough-street Police-court, for persisting in "grinding" before the door of Mr. Elkins, a solicitor, after having been requested to move away. Mr. Elkins intimated that he used to be constantly subject to this kind of street organ annoyance, and by taking the proper steps pointed out by the law, he had succeeded in enjoying an interval of three months' peace, but the nuisance had commenced again, and he was determined to stop it.

The case connected with the Wesleyan feud at Yeadon, which we have more than once described, was tried at York on the 18th. John Sykes and Thomas Mann, aged respectively fifty-four and fifty-five, were indicted for feloniously and unlawfully discharging a loaded blunderbuss at Hiram Yeadon, at Yeadon, on the 13th of March last, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm; and James Gott was indicted as an accessory after the fact, for aiding and assisting them after they had committed the felony. The shot was, it will be recollected, fired from the Chapel-house windows in which the Conference party were assembled, in consequence of a stone being thrown from the midst of an excited crowd of Reformers outside. The prosecutor was going up a lane fronting the Chapel-house, when he was wounded in the leg. Five shots were afterwards extracted, and for some time the prosecutor was in danger of losing his limb. Henry Yeadon, a relative of the prosecutor, was with him at the time, and called out, "You have shot a man from this house!" and he immediately received a blow on the head from a stick. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and threw themselves upon the mercy of the court. Mr. Justice Wightman said he should pass a sentence in moderation, in the full belief that the wounding was more a mistake than arising from malice. The sentence on the prisoners Sykes and Mann was that they each be imprisoned one month, and that Gott be imprisoned a fortnight.

A curious action for "damages in respect of a wife," has been tried. Mrs. Sykes went into a shop where the shopman was pouring some naphtha into a lamp. The naphtha exploded, and so frightened the woman that she died the next day, in childbirth. The husband sued the shopkeeper for the loss of his wife, and, in consideration of the loss to the children and the husband, the jury awarded £5 to the eldest child, and £7 10s. to the next, £2 10s. to another child of the dead wife by a former marriage, and £10 to the bereaved husband himself. Total value of the lost wife, £25.

At the Limerick Assizes, a constable was convicted of having killed his own illegitimate child. Next morning the judge called him up to receive sentence, but the gaoler answered, "He is dead, my lord." He had hanged himself in his cell that morning.

With the exception of the Monaghan Assizes, the Irish Assizes generally show that the country is very tranquil. At Kildare Assizes, Birch, of the famous *World* newspaper, brought an action for libel against the *Freeman*. In justification, it was shown that Birch was in the habit of obtaining money by threatening to write abusive articles, and a verdict for the defendant was found.

Two priests, charged with assaulting Protestant converts at Achil, have been acquitted at the Mayo Assizes.

The Exeter Assizes were signalized by an action of a novel kind, in which a clergyman was the defendant. It was a claim for damages for an assault committed by the Rev. George Ingram Fisher, a clergyman of the Church of England, on Mr. William Creed, a gentleman residing at Abbotskerswell, in the county of Devon. The damages were laid at £500. The defendant was vicar of Abbotskerswell, and being a "High-Churchman," was not very popular. Before the rev. gentleman came there, much harmony prevailed, but afterwards great division and unpleasantness. The plaintiff was an active teacher in the parish Sunday-school, and exerted himself zealously in the educational work of the neighbourhood. The defendant, however, made some objections to the teaching in the Sunday-school, which was not so well up to the High-Church standard as he thought it should be, and a quarrel ensued between the parties. The rev. gentleman accused Mr. Creed of "being no Churchman," to which that gentleman replied that he held the same views as the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Fisher then said, "the Archbishop of Canterbury is no Churchman." Mr. Creed said, "Do you mean to tell me that the Archbishop of your Church is no Churchman?" Mr. Fisher thereupon shook his stick menacingly at Mr. Creed. At length, in one of their disputes, the defendant struck the plaintiff a violent blow with a huge stick, which stunned him. The jury deliberated for half an hour, and gave a verdict for plaintiff—damages, £300.

A case was heard a few days ago in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, illustrating one of those bad social

practices with which readers of the *Times*, who may have noticed the headings of advertisements offering douceurs for situations, must be familiar. Mr. Sykes offered to give £200 for a situation. Mr. Thomas Wilson, a respectable architect, and a man of an inventive turn, offered him a situation of £100 a year in the Great National Pyramid Necropolis Association office. There was such a company, but it found little patronage, and Mr. Sykes, after giving £200, found little to do. He was released from his attendance after receiving £23 salary. Wilson became insolvent, and Sykes opposed his release.

## Science and Art.

The Asiatic Society has just received intelligence of the discovery, at Koyunjik, of an obelisk of white stone, 9 feet 2 inches in height from the base to the summit, and 6 feet 3 inches square at the base—so that it is considerably larger than the Nimrud obelisk in the British Museum. This obelisk was found lying on its side in the centre of the mound, fifteen feet below the surface. It is quite perfect and unbroken; but unfortunately, the water has defaced some part of the bas-reliefs and inscriptions with which it is covered. There are eight bas-reliefs on each side, each of which is accompanied by an inscription. The obelisk was about to be sent to Col. Rawlinson when he wrote; and he enclosed the letter of the gentleman who had superintended the excavation, from which we extract the following notice of the figures on the four sides.—First side:—1, warriors besieging a tower; 2, king on a bank of a river near a tower, accompanied by warriors wearing curious caps; 3, king sacrificing; 4, four-wheeled carriages drawn by two horses; a man dancing in front; 5, same carriage followed by men carrying presents; 6, man in a chariot bearing a banner, and preceded by eunuchs; 7, king seated on a chair, accompanied by two persons on chairs, with waiters and musicians; 8, much defaced—part of a castle visible. Second side:—1, king marching in a mountainous country; 2, king besieging a castle; 3, the same subject; 4, king with attendants; 5, man driving loose horses; 6, scribes going to a deserted castle; 7, king on his throne, and a small figure on a stool; 8, king hunting deer. Third side:—1, king besieging a fortress, which seems on fire; 2, car drawn by two bullocks; 3, men sitting, two and two, on stools; 4, man driving horses; 5, man driving bullocks—some sacred flowers; 6, king in pursuit of fugitives; 7, flocks of sheep and attendant slaves—tents pitched; 8, king hunting the wild ass. Fourth side:—1, king besieging a castle; 2, defaced; 3, king on his throne; 4, seated on a stool—men driving a bullock for sacrifice; 5, men carrying presents; 6, five figures looking like kings, one distinguished from the others; 7, chariot drawn by two horses, preceded by king driving alone in another chariot; 8, king marching; 9, king hunting the wild bull.—From a copy of a small part of the inscriptions which Colonel Rawlinson has seen, he thinks the obelisk is likely to be one of Assur-Akhpal, the builder of the north-west palace of Nimrud; though the style and language, he says, are rather that of Tiglath-Pileser I. But he is unable to pronounce with confidence until he sees the obelisk itself.—*Athenæum*.

There exists in California (says the *Echo of the Pacific*), on one of the mountains of the country of Calaveras, a cedar said to be the largest tree in the world. A correspondent of the *Herald of Sonora*, who has paid a visit to the spot for the purpose of examining this prodigy of the vegetable kingdom, describes it as follows:—"At the level of the earth its circumference is ninety-two feet—four feet up, it is eighty-eight feet—at fourteen feet, it is sixty-one—and thence it gradually tapers. Its height is 285 feet; and it has none of that deformity which commonly characterises trees with enormous trunks. From one end to the other it is a model of symmetry. The age of this giant cedar, counted by its zones, is 2,520 years." (!) This king of the forests of the world is now having its bark—which at the base is nearly fourteen inches in thickness—stripped away to a height of fifty feet, for the purpose of being sent to the Great Exhibition in New York.

A case of specimens of Swedish porphyry from the Royal quarries at Elfdal has arrived in England. These specimens include fifteen distinct varieties, some of great beauty. They have been presented to the Crystal Palace Company by Mr. Charles Henry Edwards.

At Portsmouth, a little vessel called the "Dolphin," 217 tons burden, has been fitted out for a scientific journey to Greenland. It has been reported that there have been metallic discoveries in that region by M. Lundt, a Danish traveller. The present expedition is going out with the purpose of verifying the reports, or of correcting them in case they should be found to be exaggerated. The "Dolphin" takes out letters to Baffin's Bay for the returning Arctic voyagers.

Mr. Waterton, the eminent naturalist, Mr. R. Bernal, and others, dispute the truth of the story asserting that the "Aztec Lilliputians" exhibited in London are individuals of the Aztec race, whom Cortes drove out of Mexico, in his memorable expedition to that country.

The South Dublin Union have passed a resolution of "want of confidence" in the Educational Commissioners, on the ground that their recent decision has destroyed united education.

The "Cressy," 80-gun screw-steamer, was launched at Chatham on Thursday. She is 250 feet long, 55 broad, 21 feet 8½ inches deep, and 2,537 tons burden.



## Literature.

*Autobiographic Sketches. (Selections Grave and Gay, from Writings published and unpublished.)* By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. Edinburgh: J. Hogg. London: Groombridge and Co., Paternoster-row.

PERSONAL recollections and experiences are usually excluded by the formal and impersonal *We* of a reviewer. One such personal reminiscence, however, we shall venture to indulge. We well remember the day, long ago, when we first made acquaintance with Thomas De Quincey. A wet day in Autumn, it was; the place, a fine old-fashioned farm-house in Northamptonshire. Unceasingly fell the drizzling rain, and leaden were the skies from morn till eve. Listlessly we stretched ourselves full-length on a seat in one of the broad bay-windows of the low, quaint old parlour; and yawning often, grumbling often, seized at last a stray book—*The Confessions of an English Opium-eater*. After a few pages we forgot the dreary day,—soon we forgot ourselves; and now, in the years that are gone, that day is distinct and vivid, as one of those times of glorious absorption and full enjoyment, which are rare even to the most eager and catholic-minded readers. Since then, we have greatly enlarged our acquaintance with De Quincey, having read every line we could obtain that had come from his pen. And it is a judgment now strictly defined and settled with us, that among the best writers of the day, none is so rich in gifts the most exquisite, precious, and innumerable various,—none so tremulously susceptible of impression by the “grave and gay,” the trivial and sublime, the joyous and pathetic of life,—none so oddly yet pleasantly learned, so widely yet thoroughly cultivated,—as the strange, wayward, great Thomas De Quincey.

Moved by such earnest admiration, we have from time to time laid by odd numbers of magazines, now quite a store, that we might preserve those efforts of high genius which took so perishing a form:—and now, how can we tell our enthusiasm and gladness, at receiving the first volume of these collected works?—The collection was commenced in America, and carried to the extent of twelve volumes; the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Co., of Boston—to their honour be it spoken—having made the author a participator in their profits, although bound by no law to that course, and having the example of its opposite among the publishers on both sides the Atlantic. But Mr. De Quincey has not merely republished old papers in this English edition. “Large sections have been interpolated, and other changes made, which, even to the old parts, by giving very great expansion, give sometimes a character of absolute novelty.”

It has often occasioned us surprise to find how few readers, save among the very elect, really knew De Quincey, or, if they knew him, estimated him aright. He, himself, acknowledges that many of his writings can hardly be said to have been published at all, so narrow have been the circles to which they gained entrance. Yet a vague rumour of his greatness—the echo of a true fame—might be heard almost anywhere; and lately was extended by his appearance in the columns of a popular weekly journal. If the public awaiting him have any such sense of his power, or enjoyment of his works as ourselves, there is scarcely a name in literature, in our day, which will be written above that which stands on the title-page of this new series of volumes.

Difficult to describe, to criticise, or to eulogize with a discrimination which shall prove informing to the reader,—because he is ever changing form and tone; now playing with his subject, now dreaming over it, now tremendously earnest about it; now sportive and airy, now full of pathos and solemnity, now singing a light lyric, now building a grand, calm epic, now dashing in a concentrated tragedy, capable of being evolved a complete drama; now metaphysical, subtle, speculative; now practical, plain, direct; now imaginative, ecstatic, inspired; always gentlemanly, scholarly, individual, and singularly original,—Thomas De Quincey can be known at all only through his own writings, and appreciatively known only by a familiar study of them. So, our duty is to exhibit him, as far as we can, by extracts from these pages;—and first, as our greatest living writer of poetic prose. The

quotation is from the chapter, “The Affliction of Childhood”—a young sister’s death.

“Now began to unfold themselves the consolations of solitude, those consolations which only I was destined to taste; now, therefore, began to open upon me those fascinations of solitude, which, when acting as a co-agency with unresisted grief, end in the paradoxical result of making out of grief itself a luxury; such a luxury as finally becomes a snare, overhanging life itself, and the energies of life, with growing menaces. All deep feelings of a chronic class agree in this, that they seek for solitude, and are fed by solitude. Deep grief, deep love, how naturally do these ally themselves with religious feeling! and all three—love, grief, religion—are haunts of solitary places. Love, grief, and the mystery of devotion—what were these without solitude? All day long, when it was not impossible for me to do so, I sought the most silent and sequestered nooks in the grounds about the house, or in the neighbouring fields. The awful stillness oftentimes of summer noons, when no winds were abroad, the appealing silence of grey or misty afternoons—these were fascinations as of witchcraft. Into the woods, into the desert air, I gazed, as if some comfort lay hid in them. I wearied the heavens with my ineffectual beseeching looks. Obstinate I tormented the blue depths with my scrutiny, sweeping them for ever with my eyes, and searching them for one angelic face that might, perhaps, have permission to reveal itself for a moment.

“At this time, and under this impulse of rapacious grief, that grasped at what it could not obtain, the faculty of shaping images in the distance out of slight elements, and grouping them after the yearnings of the heart, grew upon me in morbid excess. And I recall at the present moment one instance of that sort, which may show how merely shadows, or a gleam of brightness, or nothing at all, could furnish a sufficient basis for this creative faculty.

“On Sunday mornings I went with the rest of my family to church: it was a church on the ancient model of England, having aisles, galleries, organ, all things ancient and venerable, and the proportions majestic. Here whilst the congregation knelt through the long litany as often as we came to that passage, so beautiful amongst many that are so, where God is supplicated on behalf of ‘all sick persons and young children,’ and that he would ‘show his pity upon all prisoners and captives,’ I wept in secret; and raising my streaming eyes to the upper windows of the galleries, saw, on days when the sun was shining, a spectacle as affecting as ever prophet can have beheld. The sides of the windows were rich with storied glass; through the deep purples and crimsons streamed the golden light; emblazonries of heavenly illumination (from the sun) mingling with the earthly emblazonries (from art and its gorgeous colouring) of what is grandest in man. There were the apostles that had trampled upon earth, and the glories of earth, out of celestial love to man. There were the martyrs that had borne witness to the truth through flames, through tortures, and through armies of fierce, insulting faces. There were the saints who, under intolerable pangs, had glorified God by meek submission to his will. And all the time, whilst this tumult of sublime memorials held on as the deep chords from some accompaniment in the bass, I saw through the wide central field of the window, where the glass was uncoloured, white, fleecy clouds sailing over the azure depths of the sky; were it but a fragment or a hint of such a cloud, immediately under the flash of my sorrow-haunted eye, it grew and shaped itself into visions of beds with white lawn curtains; and in the beds lay sick children, dying children, that were tossing in anguish, and weeping clamorously for death. God, for some mysterious reason, could not suddenly release them from their pain; but he suffered the beds, as it seemed, to rise slowly through the clouds; slowly the beds ascended into the chambers of the air; slowly, also, his arms descended from the heavens, that he and his young children, whom in Palestine, once and for ever, he had blessed, though they must pass slowly through the dreadful chasm of separation, might yet meet the sooner. These visions were self-sustained. These visions needed not that any sound should speak to me, or music mould my feelings. The hint from the litany, the fragment from the clouds—those and the storied windows were sufficient. But not the less the blare of the tumultuous organ wrought its own separate creations. And oftentimes in anthems, when the mighty instrument threw its vast columns of sound, fierce yet melodious, over the voices of the choir—high in arches, when it seemed to rise, surmounting and overriding the strife of the vocal parts, and gathering by strong coercion the total storm into unity—sometimes I seemed to rise and walk triumphantly upon those clouds which, but a moment before, I had looked up to as mementos of prostrate sorrow: yes, sometimes under the transfigurations of music, felt of grief itself as of a fiery chariot for mounting victoriously above the causes of grief.

“God speaks to children, also, in dreams, and by the oracles that lurk in darkness. But in solitude, above all things, when made vocal to the meditative heart by the truths and services of a national church, God holds with children ‘communion undisturbed.’ Solitude, though it may be silent as light, is, like light, the mightiest of agencies; for solitude is essential to man. All men come into this world alone; all leave it alone. Even a little child has a dread, whispering consciousness, that, if he should be summoned to travel into God’s presence, no gentle nurse will be allowed to lead him by the hand, nor mother to carry him in her arms, nor little sister to share his trepidations. King and priest, warrior and maiden, philosopher and child, all must walk those mighty galleries alone. The solitude, therefore, which in this world appals or fascinates a child’s heart, is but the echo of a far deeper solitude, through which already he has passed, and of another solitude, deeper still, through which he has to pass; reflex of one solitude—prefiguration of another.”

Is that to be surpassed, for its truth and feeling, or its perfect beauty and expressiveness of style? We know not where.—And now, we shall show that De Quincey is a true humourist. He describes the daily wars which his elder brother and he carried on with some factory boys, who had to be encountered in their walks to school. De Quincey had been promoted by his brother, in the exercise of a privilege he claimed as senior officer, to the imaginary rank of major-general,

when he was one day taken prisoner; and the narrative of his captivity is as follows:—

“I was delivered over to the custody of young women and girls. . . . Unfortunately, my introduction to these young women was in the very worst of characters. I had been taken in arms—in arms against their own brothers, cousins, sweethearts, and on pretexts too frivolous to mention. If asked the question, it would be found that I should not myself deny the fact of being at war with their whole order. What was the meaning of that? What was it to which war pledged a man? It pledged him, in case of opportunity, to burn, ravage, and depopulate the houses and lands of the enemy; which enemy was these fair girls. The warrior stood committed to universal destruction. Neither sex nor age, neither the smiles of unoffending infancy nor the grey hairs of the venerable patriarch; neither the sanctity of the matron nor the loveliness of the youthful bride, would confer any privilege with the warrior, consequently not with me.

“Many other hideous features in the military character will be found in books innumerable—levelled at those who make war, and therefore at myself. And it appears, finally, by these books, that, as one of my ordinary practices, I make a wilderness, and call it a pacification; that I hold it a duty to put people to the sword; which done, to plough up the foundations of their hearths and altars, and then to sow the ground with salt.

“All this was passing through my brain, when suddenly one young woman snatched me up in her arms, and kissed me; from her, I was passed round to others of the party, who all in turn caressed me, with no allusion to that warlike mission against them and theirs, which only had procured me the honour of an introduction to themselves in the character of captive. The too palpable fact that I was not the person meant by nature to exterminate their families, or to make wildernesses, and call them pacifications, had withdrawn from their minds the counterfact—that whatever had been my performances, my intentions had been hostile, and that in such a character only I could have become their prisoner. Not only did these young people kiss me, but I (seeing no military reason against it) kissed them. Really, if young women will insist on kissing major-generals, they must expect that the generals will retaliate. One only of the crowd adverted to the character in which I came before them: to be a lawful prisoner, it struck her too logical mind that I must have been caught in some aggressive practices. ‘Think,’ she said, ‘of this little dog fighting, and fighting our Jack.’ ‘But,’ said another, in a propitiatory tone, ‘perhaps he’ll not do so any more.’ I was touched by the kindness of her suggestion, and the sweet, merciful sound of that same ‘not do so any more,’ which really was prompted, I fear, much more by that charity in her which hopeth all things, than by any signs of amendment in myself. Well was it for me that no time was allowed for an investigation into my morals by point-blank questions as to my future intentions. In which case it would have appeared too undeniably, that the same sad necessity which had planted me hitherto in a position of hostility to their estimable families, would continue to persecute me; and that, on the very next day, duty to my brother, howsoever it might struggle with gratitude to themselves, would range me in a martial attitude, with a pocketful of stones, meant, alas! for the exclusive use of their respectable kinsmen. Whilst I was preparing myself, however, for this painful exposition, my female friends observed issuing from the factory a crowd of boys not likely at all to improve my prospects. Instantly setting me down on my feet, they formed a sort of cordon sanitaire behind me, by stretching out their petticoats or aprons, as in dancing, so as to touch; and then, crying out, ‘Now little dog, run for thy life,’ prepared themselves (I doubt not) for rescuing me, should my recapture be effected. But this was not effected, although attempted with an energy that alarmed me, and even perplexed me with a vague thought (far too ambitious for my years) that one or two of the pursuing party might be possessed by some demon of jealousy, as eye-witnesses to my revelling amongst the lips of that fair girlish bevy, kissed and being kissed, loving and being loved; in which case, from all that ever I had read about jealousy (and I had read a great deal—viz., ‘Othello,’ and Collins’s ‘Ode to the Passions’), I was satisfied that if again captured, I had very little chance of my life. That jealousy was a green-eyed monster, nobody could know better than I did. ‘Oh, my lord, beware of jealousy!’ Yes; and my lord couldn’t possibly have more reason for beware of it than myself; indeed, well it would have been had his lordship run away from all the ministers of jealousy—Iago, Cassio, and embroidered handkerchiefs—at the same pace of six miles an hour which kept me ahead of my infuriated pursuers.”

We wish we could complete the passage. How fine is its mock seriousness—how full of playful, genial feeling—and what a sly, gentle satire, runs through it!

Other chapters attract us, and other aspects of De Quincey’s various genius might be illustrated by them. As, for instance, his capacities for investigating and representing historical facts—his power and refinement as a critic—his originality and penetration as a thinker. But other examples, more valuable even than those here contained, will appear in succeeding portions of his works;—so that we shall wait the second volume, promised for next month, and then resume our pleasant task.

*Missions urged upon the State, on the Grounds both of Duty and Policy.* By the Rev. C. R. ROBINSON, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Catherine’s Hall, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: Hatchard and Co., Piccadilly.

A PRIZE instituted by the friends of the late Sir Peregrine Maitland, and called after his name, is awarded once in three years in the University of Cambridge, to the best Essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the gospel by missionary exertions. Last year the Essay now before us received this prize.—In



those parts of the work which relate to the advantages of Missions, politically and socially, their moral influences, their direct results in the improvement of heathen character, and their indirect benefits to commerce and literature, we generally concur. The author writes with evident conviction, discrimination, and power.—But the great point of the Essay is, that it is the duty and policy of the State to promote and assist Missions to the Heathen. The writer, however, sees that there is a previous question—the obligation to a national support of religion; and to this subject he devotes a chapter. He does not undertake to expound or defend any theory, but addresses himself at once to answering objections. He divides objectors into two classes: first, those who “are of opinion that the Church should be supreme over the civil power,”—a class which we may dismiss without remark; and secondly, those who think that by “a public profession of Christianity, a difficulty is introduced into legislating for a nation whose members are far from being at unity in matters of faith,” and therefore hold, that “expediency requires that a State religion should be abolished.” Now, at the outset, this division must be pronounced a singular piece of ignorance, at least. It altogether omits fully three-fourths of the Dissenters of Great Britain—those, namely, who object to State Establishments on religious grounds, as contrary to the idea of a Christian Church, injurious to practical godliness, and dangerous to religious independence.—But the author's reply to the objectors is still more singular and unsatisfactory. He says that “men who hold these views [antagonistic to a State Church] are generally found to be the strongest advocates of a State education”—and argues, that “the whole question at issue is [thereby] conceded,” unless these men “are ready to give to the god of this world a place in the civil power, which they would refuse to the world's Redeemer!” Here, again, the great mass of Dissenters are ignored, respecting whom recent agitations, and all the collections of facts and statistics hitherto made, show clearly and indisputably, that a very small percentage only of Voluntaries in religion have consented, or seem disposed to consent, to the aid of the State in Education. A more shallow piece of reasoning, and a more ill-informed statement of fact, we never met with in our lives.—It is quite unnecessary for us to say anything to put the matter in the right light before our own readers; and we will only recommend Mr. Robinson to read the publications of the Anti-state-church Association, before he undertakes to represent or controvert Dissenting opinion,—and perhaps the Council of that Association would do him the kindness to present him with a complete set of its tracts and pamphlets.

#### MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

We begin this week to clear-off a large accumulation of works in general literature; many of which deserve much more than the line of notice we can now bestow; and others would have been reviewed much earlier, but for the pressure of Parliamentary and Foreign intelligence, for a long time past, on our space. These miscellaneous publications being dismissed, we have a bundle of theological books that will immediately obtain brief notices.

*Scenes in Other Lands, with their Associations.* By JOHN STOUGHTON. (London: Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's-churchyard).—This book is true to its title: it describes the Rhine and its architecture, Basle, Zurich, Berne, the Alps, the Lakes of Lombardy, Verona, Padua, and Venice,—connecting with them their heroic memories, tracing the footprints of piety and genius, and bringing forth a store of histories and anecdotes. In parts the interest is slight,—everywhere it has too much the air of a made book: but readers who have no great knowledge of the selected scenes or their associations will find it an informing and pleasant book. The episode on Ambrose, Augustine, and Borromeo—“the three worthies of Milan,” is in the author's own style, and the best piece in the book.—*Rosalie; or the Truth shall make you Free: An Authentic Narrative.* By MADIE R. B. DE P.—(A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row).—An introduction, by the Rev. J. Ridgway, vouches for the genuineness of this book; which is a tale of struggle and suffering attendant on the effort to break from the Church of Rome. As describing realities—things that have been thought, felt, and endured, it is better than the frequent religious novels on the same theme: otherwise, it has no peculiar merit or attraction.—*A Manual of Buddhism, in its Modern Development;* translated from Singhalese MSS. By R. SPENCE HARDY. (London: Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row).—A more competent man than the author of “Eastern Monachism” we believe could not be found, for the production of a Manual of Buddhism. The arrangement of his materials in this work is simple and convenient; and every topic is fully satisfied. Criticism, save in a very long article, is impossible, in the case of such a work. The Legends given are amusing for all readers. The chapters on the Ontology and Ethics of Buddhism are exceedingly ably introduced by the author, and contain matter, not usually accessible, of the deepest interest to the philosopher and theologian;—by such readers the volume will be very

highly valued.—*History of Religious Intolerance in Spain.* By SENOR DON ADOLFO DE CASTRO. Translated by THOMAS PARKER. (London: W. and F. G. Cash, Bishopsgate-street Without).—Senor De Castro is already known by his powerful and invaluable *History of the Spanish Protestants*. His present work is, ecclesiastically, very richly suggestive; theologically, a grand protest for spiritual truth; historically, the commencement of a re-writing of Spanish history—which, De Castro justly says, must be done for the whole of it, and in a manner quite new, that the history of Spain may be a true history; and socially, it is the disclosure of the causes which, “in little more than a century, extinguished the power of Spaniards, both in Europe and America.” It is founded on authentic documents: authorities are given: and facts and testimonies of the greatest importance are adduced from the national archives, hitherto unpublished and almost unconsulted. It is a real, an enduring, and an interesting book. Mr. Parker, the translator, deserves unmodified praise for his labours in giving De Castro to us English.—*Outlines of Literary Culture, from the Christian Stand-point.* By REV. B. FRANKLAND, B.A. (London: Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row).—Just the book which, ordinarily, we should have said a great deal about. Discussing the origin of literature—its distinctive features and moral results in ancient times, in the middle ages, and more fully, in modern times—the method and importance of a moral application of intellectual and literary pursuits—and the principles of a true culture—it forms an introduction to literary studies which the most cultivated will esteem for its broad intelligence and thorough information, which the young will prize for its distinct, comprehensive, and interesting guidance, and which Christian minds will especially value for its fitness to these days, in which false science, dreamy philosophy, and pretensions spiritualism in religion, assail the faith and heart of those who pursue deeply the study of contemporary literature. We do not mean to eulogize everything in the book; but it is evidently the work of a highly cultivated man, strong in intellect, and genially Christian in heart. Let young men commencing sincere culture, be sure to read it.—*The Shady Side; or, Life in a Country Parsonage.* By a PASTOR'S WIFE. 2nd edition. (Low and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill).—An American work, in which the trials and toils of a country pastor are described. It is a beautiful book,—full of sweetness, pathos, and holy wisdom. All congregations of Dissenters may read it with advantage; and will, perhaps, be cured of some unreasonable notions, and be quickened to unwonted generous sympathies, by its witching influence. A book from another female pen, to which the author refers, is *The Sunny Side, and a Peep at No. 5*—a great favourite of ours, and which, taken with this, will present a tolerably complete picture of the labours, sorrows, difficulties, and rewards of a Christian pastor, on the Voluntary system,—for in all the pictures it is Voluntaryism and Independency which furnish the lights, and sometimes they are gloomy, broken lights; for the best system is worked imperfectly, and human nature is the same on both sides of the world. Let it be added, there is a rare freshness, and, in the detail, a thorough nationality, about this charming book.—*Dora Leighton; or, the Error of Self-Dependence.* By M. A. (London: W. E. Painter, Strand).—A Tale, really well written, yet not escaping dullness altogether; rather medley-like, but enforcing its moral, as it should, by the facts, not by interlarded sermons. Young people would think it a readable and pleasant book.—*Home Truths for Home Peace; or, “Muddle Defeated.”* 4th edition. (London: Edinburgam Wilson, Royal Exchange).—A fourth edition, we are glad to say, of a wise little book, which we heartily praised on its first appearance, and which deserves the attention of all young housewives, that they may know well, at their first start, “what chiefly mars or makes the comforts of domestic life.”—*Montenegro, and the Slavonians of Turkey;* by Count KRASINSKI (London: Chapman and Hall, Paternoster-row)—belongs to the series entitled, “Reading for Travellers,” but is much more than a book for the day. The second part, on the Slavonic populations of the Ottoman empire, has great present interest and importance; and Count Krasinski is worthy of all confidence as a competent and conscientious writer on the subject. It is a very agreeable and valuable little work.—*Adirondack; or, Life in the Woods.* By J. T. HEADLEY.—*The Guards; or, the Household Troops of England.* By CAPTAIN RAFTER. [Readable Books.] (London: Clarke, Beeton and Co., Fleet-street).—The first is a book of travel and adventure in the immense pathless wilderness of central New York; a lively, racy, picturesque, and thoroughly intelligent book, which has abundantly the power to amuse, and conveys, too, a great deal of information about a little known tract of country. “The Guards” is a condensed chapter of military history, well-compiled, and likely to be very popular.—*Mary Anne Wellington the Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow;* by the Rev. R. COBBOLD, A.M. (London: Clarke, Beeton and Co., Fleet-street)—of which book the public have no need of other information, than that a new cheap edition has appeared, and that the substantial truth of the story is confirmed.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Journal of Sacred Literature. R. B. Blackader.  
Saul, the First King of Israel. J. Snow.  
There and Back Again in Search of Beauty. Vols. 1 and 2. Longman, Brown, & Co.  
Oliver & Boyd.  
Caron's French Grammar. J. Chapman.  
Master and Man. A Dialogue. Williams & Norgate.  
Celnk's Hungarian Grammar. B. Jackson.  
Exposure of the Rev. Dr. Cahill's Reply. Eyre & Williams.  
Practical Hints to Intending Emigrants. Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Cautier's Wanderings in Spain. Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
The Elements of Natural Philosophy. Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Electric Science. Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
The Illustrated London Astronomy. Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Architectural and Engineering Drawing-Book. Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Practical Suggestions for Facilitating the Adoption of a Decimal Currency. W. Freeman.  
Equity; or, the Deviation, the Difficulties, and the Deliverance of the Methodist Conference. W. Freeman.  
The Tuscan Martyrs. Read & Co.  
The Life of Savonarola. Vols. 1 and 2. T. C. Newby.  
History of the Sunday-School Union. 60, Paternoster-row.  
Homiletics; or, the Theory of Preaching. T. & T. Clark.  
Money Penny; or, the Heart of the World. Clarke, Beeton, & Co.  
Social and Political Morality. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.  
The Poetical Remains of Peter John Allan. Smith, Elder, & Co.  
National Temperance Society. W. Tweedie.  
Every Mother's Book. Grant & Griffiths.  
The Mission of Congregationalism. Jackson & Walford.

#### Facts and Fancies.

The intended new Town Hall of Leeds will cost £41,835.

On the site of Smithfield market, about to be removed, a square, or small park, is to be laid out for the health and pleasure of the citizens.

The Daily attendance at the Dublin Exhibition now averages over 10,000.

A Mr. Wockhagenikdewergbitnigenstqiboiness fell a few days since and broke his name into three pieces.—*Newspaper paragraph.* [The same unfortunate gentleman, if we remember aright, had a similar fall a year or two ago!]

Miss Olive Rose (irresistible name!) has been elected registrar of deeds for East Lincoln, State of Maine, U.S., by a majority of 260 over the unfortunate Mr. Sylvester.

According to the *Gateshead Observer*, Newcastle is, blessed with a local chiropodist, “who removes callosities, if not of the heart, of the sole, ‘by a chemical process’ causing the corn instantaneously to rise from the foot! A man may actually see his corn shoot! We should have been incredulous, were it not that Mr. Rendall has received so many indisputable certificates—from bishops, baronets, squires, surgeons, and all ranks and conditions of men.”

An American paper has a piece of information important to nurses:—Take a child in its cross fits, and press your finger gently across the cartilage of the nose, and in less than a minute it will be asleep.

The French people boast of having 685 ways to dress eggs.

Lady Hall, of Duglass, has most liberally given the schoolboys of the village of Cockburnspath part of a field adjoining the village, and fenced it in with a railing for a playground.

Humboldt speaks of table-turners as “those who now seek for some superior nourishment of their mystic appetite in the spiritualization of pine and the oracles of inspired legs of tables.”

The washing for the London clubs is contracted for yearly. The Reform Club pays about £500, the United Service £600, and so on. The washer-women-in-chief are quite stylish people, and one who has several club contracts drives round in her phaeton when she wants her “little account” settling.

Col. Rawlinson gives it as his opinion, that Nineveh was not built till about B.C. 1000—Alassar or Kalah Sherghat being the original capital; that Babylon appears for the first time on the Nimrud Obelisk, and is then only mentioned as a town; and that the name which he and Dr. Hincks have hitherto read “Karduniyas” is, after all, nothing else than the Biblical Shinar.

Mr. O'Connell's houses in Merrion-square, the property of his son, the late Maurice O'Connell, has been sold under the Encumbered Estates Act. The title sold was a lease for the term of 189 years from 1796, or in other words, for 82 years unexpired, subject to £105 head-rent. It was purchased for £250, by John O'Farrell, Esq., barrister-at-law, son of the late commissioner of Bankruptcy.

The United Kingdom Alliance has been formed for the purpose of introducing the Maine Liquor Law into this country.

It has been recently related that Mrs. Wordsworth and a lady were once walking in a wood, when the stock dove was cooing, and that they heard a farmer's wife saying to herself, “Oh, I do like stock doves.” Mrs. Wordsworth's poetry, in all her enthusiasm for Wordsworth's poetry, took the old woman to her heart; “but,” continued the old woman, “some like them in a pie; for my part, there's nothing like 'em stewed in onions.”

A sawyer residing at Derby has constructed a table out of small knots and gnarled pieces of timber which he has saved while sawing timber. It consists of more than a thousand such pieces, curiously inlaid, some of which are from the oak in Sherwood Forest under which King John held his first Parliament. The table is circular, and is about four feet in diameter; the only tools employed were a pocket-knife, saw, and file.

At a sale of autographs the other day, the “original act of national insurrection under Prince Rakozy at the commencement of the 18th century, with about 200 signatures of senators and nobles, with their seals, written in the Hungarian language, on vellum, handsomely bound in velvet,” was knocked down at £90.

There is a race of wild boars in Egypt, of the flesh of which the Europeans are fond. “I once,” says Mr. St. John, “saw a cage containing four little ones sent down as a present to an English lady. It was carried through the streets by two great shamefaced porters,



whom a crowd of archbishops and idlers followed and hooted. They were so annoyed that they dropped their burden, and began cursing Christianity, whilst the sucking boars took to flight, pursued by a shower of stones and slippers. I remember, however, that on one occasion a fine Gratz ham was boiled for our use on board the boat. There were rumours among the crew whilst the caldron was over the fire. They seemed to consider themselves almost as accomplices of a sacrilege. But when the steaming ham was fished out by a hook at the end of a pole, and deposited with respectful contempt upon the dish, the men collected round at a certain distance with expanded nostrils, sniffing in the unholy odour; and one of them, in a moment of gastronomic conviction, exclaimed, 'Wallah, by Heaven, how nice it smells! What a pity it is a sin.'

The modern lion-hunter astonished the people at Glasgow fair, a few days ago, by promenading in their midst, wearing a kilt with a linen dress down to its top, and having a white straw hat upon the summit of his long hair. The local *Examiner* says, "Mr. Cumming has given proof that he is not afraid either of savage men or savage beasts; but probably he might not be less respected though he conformed a little more to the customs of civilized men. Such a dress may have been very well among lions; but it is both unseemly and dangerous here, for such crowds gathered round him as to cause no little danger to the limbs of many in the crowds that gathered around him on the show-ground."

A book has just been published by Mr. James Bruce ("Classic and Historic Portraits") which sadly shakes the popular notions of many historical celebrities. He tells us that Pythagoras, the philosopher, was a great boxer and dandy; that George Whitfield and Edward Irving squinted; that Cleopatra the "charming" flew at one of her slaves, even in presence of Octavius, and tore his face with her nails; that Abelard was an "impudent" and "infamous" charlatan; and that Anne Boleyn had a yellow complexion. Mr. Bruce asserts that yellow hair, large eyes, and small foreheads have in all ages been considered necessary constituents of female beauty, and that "a little mouth is condemned by all good judges" (!)

Sir Joseph Paxton, when examined by the Committee of the Lords, on the West End and Crystal Palace Railway Bill, the other day, said the waterworks at the Crystal Palace would be five times the extent of those at Versailles. The principal fountain would have 1,000 jets. There would be beside two *jets d'eau*, throwing the water 230 feet high, or several feet higher than the Monument, and entrusted to his hands, he would undertake to get the railway, palace, and all complete by next May.

## Poetry.

### LINES WRITTEN ON MRS. H. B. STOWE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

From the soul-burdened soil of th' oppressor and slave,  
To our dear Fatherland thou art come:  
Still aloft in the breeze our old banner may wave  
O'er fair Liberty's refuge and home.

Proud flag of our brothers, thy glory is gone,  
Heaven's stars are no emblem for thee;  
Can they look on such deeds as thy children have done,  
Or smile—but on homes of the free?

Let the bright stripes alone on that banner remain.  
Fit type of the slave's cruel toll—  
Of the hearts that are riven—the lash and the chain—  
Of the martyr-blood poured on thy soil.

Your forests are mighty, your prairies are wide,  
Deep and majestic your waters;  
But the noble land mourns for God's image defiled—  
For the crushed mother's lost, "stolen daughters."

Yet thou, gifted woman, what thou couldst thou hast done;  
Thy name, dearly honoured, we cherish;  
Let it comfort thy heart, thou the blessing hast won  
Of the souls that are "ready to perish."

Thy Eva, sweet Eva!—Christ's evangel shall teach—  
"How beautiful," o'er those dark "mountains!"  
Even to slavery's stern heart His blest influence can reach,  
And can open there thy dried fountains.

The sublime strains of freedom your slaves yet shall learn,  
They shall ring o'er the listening sea,  
And Britain's glad thousands the echo return—  
"Hail, Columbia! great, glorious, and free!" G.

## BIRTHS.

July 17, the wife of the Rev. J. N. LANGLEY, M.A., of Wolverhampton, of a son.

July 18, the wife of W. H. BREMER, Esq., Wellington-street, Hull, of a son.

July 18, at Maldstone, the wife of Mr. A. CORNFORD, draper, of a daughter. Still born.

July 20, at Stephen-street, Waterford, the wife of the Rev. T. WILKINSON, of a son.

July 22, the wife of C. MAYHEW, Esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, of a daughter.

July 23, at 25, St. Stephen-green, the wife of the Rev. G. W. PROO, of a son.

July 23, at Berkeley-square, the wife of J. MARTIN, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

July 18, at Dorford Chapel, Dorchester, by the Rev. G. KERRY, Mr. SAMUEL R. ATKINS, chemist, Salisbury, to Miss HARRIETTE BUCKLAND, of the same city.

July 19, at the Independent Chapel, Uppingham, by the father of the bride, MARTHA, second daughter of the Rev. J. GREEN, to Mr. THOMAS PERKINS, wholesale and retail haberdasher, of the above place.

July 19, at Snowhill Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. W. BEVAN, Mr. F. HARTLEY, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Mr. R. FORRESTER, both of Wolverhampton.

July 20, at St. George's, Hanover-square, JOHN SHERIDAN, Esq., of Chatham-place, Blackfriars, grandson of the late Sir R. PERKINS, Bart., Lord High Admiral of Prussia, and nephew to the present baronet, to LAURA CORNELIA, second daughter of the Rev. J. WOOD, late of Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

July 20, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount DUNCARVON, grandson and heir apparent to the Earl of Cork, to Lady EMILY DE BURGH, second daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde. The bride is granddaughter of George Canning.

July 20, at the Ebenezer Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. Mr. LORD, Mr. W. TUCKER, of Briton-side, Plymouth, to MARGARET SHAPTE, daughter of Mr. G. DAW, of Modbury.

July 20, at Kingston Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. J. HARGREAVES, Mr. J. B. DIMBLEBY, to SARAH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. OFFICER, of Hull.

July 21, at the Independent Chapel, Atherstone, Warwick-

\* See Poem, by J. G. Whittier.

shire, by the Rev. Robert Massey, Mr. JAMES MILNER, to Miss ELIZA SMITH, both of Atherstone.

July 21, at Byron-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. R. Horsfield, Mr. G. CONYERS, to JANE WICKS, daughter of Mr. T. WOOD, of Beckett-street, Leeds.

## DEATHS.

July 7, at Blaby, near Leicester, aged 31, ELIZA, only daughter of the Rev. J. BARNETT, Baptist minister.

July 13, at Brussels, after a long illness, aged 82, CAROLINE, widow of the late J. PERKINS, Esq., M.D., brother of Henry and Frederick Perkins, Esqrs., of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., London.

July 19, at Kingland, aged 32, MARY ANNE, the beloved wife of R. C. H. GROOMBRIDGE, of Paternoster-row.

July 19, at Bantay-house, Bantay, the Countess of BANTAY.

July 20, at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, of a lingering consumption, in his 15th year, JONAS AMOS, son of the Rev. G. AMOS, Independent minister. He died in the Lord. Deceased was a scholar in the Congregational School, Lewisham.

July 20, at Redbury-grove, Sydenham, after a long illness, MARTHA, wife of the Rev. J. HOFFUS, Professor in University College, London.

July 21, at Yarmouth, Norfolk, in the 29th year of his age, ROBERT BROWN CREAK, son of the late Rev. Alexander Creak, formerly minister in that town.

July 21, at Brighton, in the 78th year of his age, GEORGE WILBRAHAM BROWN, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company.

July 21, at Birmingham, in his 49th year, CLEMENT COTTRELL, eldest son of the late J. SCHOLFIELD, Esq., M.P.

July 22, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. H. GOOD, of 60, Moorgate-street, in the 44th year of her age.

July 23, at his country seat in Anglessea, from scarlet fever, Mr. SALIS SCHWABE, a leading merchant of Manchester, greatly regretted throughout that city.

July 24, at Shirehampton, near Bristol, WILLIAMINA, wife of G. ELLIOT, D.D., Dean of Bristol.

Latently, at Newmills, Ayrshire, aged 77 years, Mrs. ANDREW BROWN, the mother of the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Cheltenham.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

During the past week the English Stock Market has been steady, the intelligence respecting the Eastern difficulty being, for the most part, of a pacific tendency. On Monday prices were firm, and to-day have been without alteration. There has been more activity in business, and prices have improved, although at times subjected to some fluctuation.

There is not much interest attaching to the movements of the precious metals during the last week. The arrivals have been to the extent of £550,000, of which about £400,000 is composed of Australian gold. The exports have been about £227,000, or about one-half the imports.

The advices from Paris mention the continuous arrival of large quantities of gold, and that the Mint has, in consequence, extended the period required for the process of coinage to forty-six days. As the amount that can be coined each day is understood to be about £40,000, it is to be inferred that the total at present in hand is probably not much below £2,000,000.

Foreign Securities have shown a tendency to advance, but more particularly Sardinian, Russian, Dutch, and Spanish, which are all higher in value. To-day there have not been half-a-dozen bargains; but prices are very firm. Granada Deferred, 20½; Mexican, 27; Swedish Loan, 1 prem.

Railways have partaken of the general feeling exercised in other markets; and an advance of 10s. to £1, which occurred on Tuesday in several of the principal Shares, has been firmly maintained. The improvement in some of the leading lines, compared with this day week, is to the following extent—York and North Midland, £2; South Eastern, £1 15s.; Caledonian, Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton, and York, Newcastle, and Berwick, £1 10s.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Midland, £1 2s. 6d.; East Lancashire, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Great Northern and Great Western, London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Newmarket, £1; London and North Western, 15s.; Bristol and Exeter, Chester and Holyhead, London and South Western, and North British, 10s. The advance in Foreign Shares has been—Paris and Orleans, Paris and Rouen, £3; Northern of France, Paris and Lyons, Paris and Strasbourg, and Western of France, £1 10s.; Grand Junction of France, Rouen and Havre, and Southern of France, 10s.; Sambre and Meuse, 5s. To-day there have been some fluctuations in railway securities. North Westerns are flatter at 116 to 116½; Great Westerns, 90½ to 90½; Great Northern, 87 to 88; South Easterns close firm at 72½ to 73½; East Indian, 5 to 5½ prem, ex int. Upper India, ½ to ½ prem.; Antwerp and Rotterdam, ½ to ½ dis.; Hamilton and Toronto were dealt in at ½ prem.

Mines are very dull still. South Australian ½ dis.; St. John del Rey, £1 lower. Bank Shares all steady, and active dealings. Australian Agricultural Company, 34. Crystal Palace, 2 prem. Peel River, ½ prem.

The accounts of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show a general increase of activity. At Manchester the state of the Market indicates great confidence, and, although the demand for India has been again unfavourably influenced by the arrival of the last mail, the prospects in other quarters have given much firmness to general prices. From Birmingham the report confirms the anticipated steadiness, in all descriptions of iron manufacture, and, although there is little improvement in pig iron, holders are further encouraged to delay sacrifices. The price of Copper is still strongly maintained, and all descriptions of goods in which that metal is employed continue to be largely required, the business for Australia especially, in this and every other respect, being more animated than ever. At Nottingham it is now the quiet season for the lace trade, but in hosiery the buoyancy of business is unprecedented, the feeling produced by the certainty of a large autumn demand from New York, combined with purchases for Canada and elsewhere, owing to the success of past operations, having been further stimulated by the improved prospects of the preservation of peace in Europe. In the woollen districts the supply of manufactured goods scarcely keeps pace with the orders received, and a further advance in prices seems to be considered possible. As regards harvest prospects, the reports throughout Yorkshire are still favourable. In the Irish linen market there have been augmented transactions, and stocks are again diminishing, owing to a want of hands even at advanced wages; many firms, since the last news from Australia, having been obliged to refuse orders.

The last intelligence from Sydney, and the prominent scarcity of merchandise that prevails in Australia at that date, April 23rd, notwithstanding the extensive shipments known to have been consigned to that part of the globe during the first two months of the present year, has created a complete revolution in matters connected with the Australian trade, which had lately materially diminished, in comparison to the activity displayed when the emigration movement was at its height. The Australian trade has again become extremely brisk. There is an active demand for all kinds of goods, and for tonnage. Freight rates have advanced 20s. per ton, and are now quoted at £4 10s. to £5 10s.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a decrease as compared with the preceding week, but are still very many. They comprised altogether twelve vessels—seven to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 3,048 tons; two to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 1,713 tons; two to Hobart Town, with an aggregate burden of 911 tons; and one to New Zealand, of 305 tons. Their total capacity was, consequently, 5,977 tons. The shipments of manufacture and merchandise have been on a rather less active scale, but the rates of freight are well supported, with a tendency in special cases to advance.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
4 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
5 per Ct. Cons.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
New 3½ per Ct.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
India Stock ..	257 55	258	257 5	257 5	257 5	257 5
Bank Stock ..	229 8	229	229	229	229	229
Exchq. Bills ..	3 pm.	3 pm.	3 pm.	3 pm.	3	3
India Bonds ..	27 pm.	27 pm.	27 pm.	27 pm.	26	27
Long Annuity ..	5 13-16	5½	5 13-16	5 13-16	5½	5½

## The Gazette.

Friday, July 22, 1853.

## "BANK OF ENGLAND."

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued .....	31,549,855
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities .....	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	17,530,701
Silver Bullion .....	19,184
	£31,549,855

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Res .....	3,240,220
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts ..)	2,332,814
Other Deposits .....	13,422,004
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,408,893
	£34,956,931

Dated the 21st day of July, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Stone Chapel, Leeds.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HARRISON, FRANCIS, Chelmsford, Essex, grocer, July 21.

## BANKRUPTS.

DAVEY, STEPHEN, Brighton, Sussex, builder, July 30, September 2: solicitors, Messrs. May and Swatland, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

EVANS, JOHN, Hampton Court, Middlesex, hotel keeper, August 3, September 6: solicitor, Mr. Jones, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

HAINING, WILLIAM, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, grocer, August 5, September 5: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol.

HOLLOCK, ALFRED, Northfleet, Kent, steam-engine manufacturer, August 3, September 6: solicitors, Messrs. Lindsay and Mason, Basinghall-street.

ISLAND, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, August 3, September 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.

PINDER, GEORGE ELAND, York, grocer, August 9, September 5: solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Loxley, Cheapside; and Messrs. Rawson and Best, Leeds.

POTECARY, MATTHEW, Martin, Wiltshire, sheep salesman, August 5, September 2: solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Son, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and Mr. Hannen, Shaftesbury.

THOMAS, EDWARD, Ebury-street, Pimlico, builder, July 30, September 2: solicitor, Mr. Gooday, Brunswick-square.

## DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Salkeld, Basinghall-street, City, warehouseman, second div. of 7½d.; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—Joseph Henry Dunne and John Venables, Craven-street, Strand, ship owners, div. of 20s.; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—John Francis Bricknell Caburn, Cumberland-row, King's-cross, licensed victualler, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—William Robinson, Grand Junction-terrace, Edgeware-road, upholsterer, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Edwards's, Sainbrook-court, July 30, and two subsequent Saturdays—Jacob Jenkins Nicholas, Newport Monmouthshire, timber merchant, third div. of 2s. 6d. (in addition to 14s. previously declared); at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, any Wednesday—Christian Bruce Reid, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—S. C. Harrison, Sunderland, linen draper, first div. of 2s. 6d. on new profits, and second div. of 2d.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—J. Skidmore, Sutton, near Macclesfield, pasteboard manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 10d.; at Mr. Pott's, Manchester, any Tuesday—E. Clark and H. Blackley, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, ironmonger, further div. of 1s. 1d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—R. Battersby, Liverpool, iron founder, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool, any Monday.

Tuesday, July 26.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Pennel Trefriw, Carnarvonshire.  
New Chapel, Halifax, Yorkshire.



## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

July 21. THIRKELL, JOHN PINNOCK, Cranbrook, Kent, farmer.

## BANKRUPTCY.

CARSON, THOMAS, Liverpool, coach builder, August 5 and September 1: solicitor, Mr. Kymmer, Liverpool.

FIDAMAN, JOHN, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, carrier, August 5 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Hodgkinson and Son, Newark-upon-Trent, and Messrs. Rawlins and Rowley, Birmingham.

PIERPOINT, NATHANIEL BRADFORD, Little Pultney-street, Golden-square, surgeon, August 4 and September 6: solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's-hall, Old Broad-street.

PLANT, CHARLES JAMES, Goswell-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler, August 4 and September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Boulton, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

TOSHACH, JOHN, Glasgow, cabinet maker, July 29 and August 19. BAUCK, ALEXANDER, Auchinblae, Kincardine, innkeeper, August 1 and 22.

## DIVIDENDS.

Joseph Brockwell, Old Broad-street, City, merchant, first div. of 1s. 7d., any Tuesday before August 11, and any Tuesday after October 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Robert Mudge, Merchant, div. of 20s., and interest, any Tuesday before August 11, and any Tuesday after October 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—William Williams, first div. of 10s., any Tuesday before August 11, and any Tuesday after October 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Joseph Winter, Holborn-hill, City, clothier, first div. of 1s. 1d., August 3, and any subsequent Tuesday (except between August 11 and October 1) at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Thomas Butler Miller and William Miller, Henstridge-villas, St. John's-wood, builders, first div. of 1s. 0d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Frederick Arthur Butt, Henry-street, Pentonville, grocer, first div. of 7s. 0d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Charles Wheeler, St. Martin's-lane, woollen draper, second div. of 5d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Elizabeth Rust, Fenchurch, Good Easter, Essex, brickmaker, third div. of 1s. 0d., July 28 and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—John Whitfield and George James Whitfield, Lamb's Conduit-street, cheesemongers, second div. of 2s. 4d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Thomas Paterson and Thomas Harwood, Sise-lane, hat manufacturers, first div. of 2s. 8d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Thomas Kinman, Old Swan-pier, Upper Thames-street, City, wharfinger, second dividend of 4s. 6d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Thomas Coleman, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, victualler, second div. of 4d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Henry Staggs, Croydon, Surrey, grocer—first div. of 4s. 11d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—James Hunter, jun., Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, City, merchant, first div. of 2d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Donald Sinclair, Bath-place, Peckham, apothecary, first div. of 7d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Benjamin Will, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, brewer, first div. of 1s. 9d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Edmund Francis Green, Leadenhall-street, City, merchant, fourth div. of 2d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Thomas Corby, Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico, builder, first div. of 3s. 4d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—James Bennett, Fox-place, Sandy-hill-road, Woolwich, first div. of 4s. 3d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—John Turner, Uckfield, Sussex, grocer, first div. of 6s. 1d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Francis Clarke, jun., Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, innkeeper, first div. of 1s. 1d., July 28, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Otley Shore, Sheffield, banker, first div. of 15s., July 40, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.

## Markets.

## MARK-LANE, MONDAY, July 25.

There was rather more English Wheat offering this morning, but finest samples realized 1s. per quarter more than on Monday last. In Foreign we had less doing; holders, however, would not submit to any lower price. Flour sold at last week's quotations. Barley quite as dear. Beans and Peas without material alteration. The supply of Oats having increased, prices were fully 6d. per quarter lower to-day than on Monday last; but at this decline there was a pretty fair sale. The weather has become warm and more settled.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 25.

There was a considerable increase in the arrivals of home-fed Beasts, but there was a great deficiency in their general weight and condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was good, the Beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of quite 2d. per 10 lbs. The general top figure for Beef was 4s. 6d.; but a few superior Scots realized 4s. 8d. per 10 lbs. We were heavily supplied with Sheep, all breeds of which moved off slowly at a fall in the currencies obtained on this day of 2d. per 10 lbs. The general top figure for Downs was 5s. per 10 lbs. The number of Lambs was good, whilst the Lamb trade was in a depressed state, and prices were fully 4d. per 10 lbs. lower than on Monday last. Calves—the supply of which was large—moved off slowly, at from 2d. to, in some instances, 4d. per 10 lbs. less money. There was a very slow sale for Pigs, the value of which had a downward tendency.

## Per 10 lbs. to sink the offals.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beasts	3 2 3	Prime coarse Sheep	4 4 8
Second quality do.	3 3 10	Prime South Down	4 10 0
Prime large Oxen	4 0 4	Large coarse Calves	3 6 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 6	Prime small do.	4 4 10
Prime Sheep	3 6 10	Large Hogs	3 0 3
Inferior Sheep	4 0 4	Neat small Porkers	3 8 4
Second quality do.	4 0 4	Lambs	5 0 6
Lambs	5 0 6		

Snuckling Calves, 20s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 25s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 25.—The supplies of meat on offer since our last report having been on the increase, the general demand has ruled heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency.

## Per 10 lbs. by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beef	2 10 3	Inferior Mutton	3 4 3
Middleling do.	3 4 3	Middleling do.	3 10 4
Prime large do.	3 8 3	Prime do.	4 6 4
Prime small do.	3 0 4	Veal	3 8 4
Large Pork	3 0 3	Small Pork	3 6 4

Lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and Household do., 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 25.—Since Monday last scarcely any Foreign Potatoes have come to hand; but the supplies of English on offer have been extensive, and in excellent condition. The demand is steady, and a large business is doing, at from 5s. to 15s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—LONDON, MONDAY, July 24.—In the early part of last week the demand for Irish Butter was dull, and the business transacted very trifling. The best brands of Limerick were sold at 8s. landed. On Friday and Saturday there was, however, more inquiry. Any sorts saleable at 8s. to 8s. 4s. found buyers to a moderate extent. The market appeared rather more settled, and prices steady at the close. Foreign was nearly all cleared off at 9s. to 9s. 4s. for the best, down to 7s. 4s. for inferior. Fine and fresh Bacon was in request at 2s. more money. Other descriptions attracted rather more attention. In Hams and Lard there was no new feature.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 25.—The few fine Hops offering meet with a slow sale at barely late rates. The duty has advanced to £140,000, with a prospect of further improvement.

Sussex pockets	115s. to 120s.
Weald of Kent	120s. to 140s.
Mid and East Kent	130s. to 180s.

HIDES AND SKINS, SATURDAY, July 23.—The supplies of both Hides and Skins on sale this week has been but moderate. The demand has ruled steady at very full prices.

	s. d.	s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 0 to 0 2	per lb
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 2 3	0 3
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 3
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 3 4	0 3 3
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 3 4	0 4
Horse Hides	0 0	6 0 each
Calf Skins, light	1 0	3 0
Ditto full	5 6	0 0
Shearlings	2 0	2 4
Lambs	2 3	3 9

HAY, FRIDAY, July 22.—SMITHFIELD.—A limited supply and a steady demand. CUMBERLAND.—Trade steady at full prices. WHITECHAPEL.—Supply rather limited and trade firm.

## At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	80s. to 100s.	80s. to 100s.	75s. to 100s.
Clover	96s. 120s.	96s. 118s.	95s. 120s.
Straw	27s. 34s.	28s. 39s.	28s. 35s.

SEEDS, MONDAY, July 25.—Linsed and Rapeseed were inquired for, and brought full prices. Canaryseed was rather dearer. Some sales of Trefoil were made during last week at rates not previously obtainable. We have had an extensive demand for Linsed, the prices of which have advanced from 1s. to 2s. per qr. On the spot, Black Sea has changed hands at 48s., and Calcutta at 49s. Afloat, Black Sea has realized 50s., and Calcutta 49s. Rape has improved in value 2s. to 3s. per qr. Calcutta is worth 50s. Linsed and Rape Cakes are dearer.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, SATURDAY, July 23.—Vegetables and fruit are now supplied in abundance. Peaches and Nectarines are sufficient for the demand. The supply of Strawberries is falling off a little. Imports from the Continent of Potatoes, Carrots, and Artichokes, are still kept up; and there are some good French Cherries and Apricots in the market. English Cherries are coming in very plentifully; but, owing to so much wet, they are in bad condition. Greengages and Orleans Plums, from the South of France, fetch 4s. per basket. There is, also, a large quantity of Foreign Pines in the market, and they are in fine condition. Rhubarb is abundant. Young Carrots and Turnips fetch from 4d. to 6d. per bunch. Green Peas are coming in, in very good condition, at from 6d. to 1s. per quart shell, and from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel sieve. Potatoes are beginning to show symptoms of disease. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Roses, Cyclamens, Mignonette, Cinerarias, Pinks, and Azaleas.

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 25.—Although the arrivals continue small, and the stock is very deficient, the demand for all kinds of Tallow is in a sluggish state, and prices are somewhat lower than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d. per cwt.; and for delivery during the last three months, 52s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 50s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 10d. per 10 lbs.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	
24040	25330	33889	48273	18743	
39s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	37s. 9d.	37s. 9d.	51s. 3d.	
to	to	to	to	to	
39s. 6d.	—3. 0d.	38s. 0d.	—3. 0d.	51s. 6d.	
Delivery last week	1617	1166	1148	530	1003
Do. from 1st June	9283	8967	10062	7055	11072
Arrived last week	1605	961	1188	516	311
Do. from 1st June	7856	8673	7425	9700	6500
Price of Town	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	52s. 9d.

COAL MARKET, MONDAY, July 25.—A very firm market, at the rates of Friday's sale:—Stewart's, 18s.; Hetton's, 18s.; Kellie, 17s. 9d.; Braddly's, 17s. 9d.; West Kellie, 16s. 6d.; Eden, 17s. 3d.; Belmont, 17s.; Wylam, 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 17s.; Whitworth, 17s.—Fresh arrivals, 97; left from last day, 2. Total, 99.

## PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 26.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a steady appearance; 900 hhds. West India sold at last week's prices, except a portion of the Barbados in public sale of soft qualities, which sold rather lower; 7,000 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale; about 1,000 were bought in above the market value; the remainder sold freely at the full prices of Friday last, 29s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; 2,300 bags Bengal were also offered, and all found buyers, at fully last week's currency. Benares occasionally a shade dearer, 35s. to 40s.; grainy, 38s. to 38s. 6d. Five cargoes of foreign are reported sold by private contract. The refined market firm, at last week's prices.

COFFEE.—450 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold at previous rates, 49s. to 70s. 6d.; 760 casks of Tellicherry (Wynard plantation), a favourite quality, sold at very full prices, 49s. to 64s. 6d.

COCOA.—100 bags Grenada sold, 29s. to 31s.

TEA.—The market continues dull.

RICE.—1,400 pockets Bengal sold in public sale, 11s. to 11s. 6d. SALTPEETRE.—200 Bags Bombay, refraction 34, sold in public sale at 22s. 6d.

COCHINEAL.—270 bags were brought forward in public sale; a small part only sold at previous prices, the remainder bought in.

COTTON.—The amount of business done has been small to-day, but prices are steady.

TALLOW.—The market has been more firm to-day, and quoted 51s. 6d. on the spot; 51s. the last three months.

In other articles no material alteration.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 26.—The market closed tamely and firmly, without change on last week's currency. The sales have been estimated at 8,000 bales, and comprise 6,000 American (1,000 by exporters), 250 Pernams and Maranhams, 64d. to 74d.; 300 Egyptians, 7d. to 9d.; 1,000 Surat, 34d. to 5d.; 40 Sea Islands, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d. Import since Thursday, 25,000 bales.

MANCHESTER, JULY 26.—The yarn market has been rather quiet for qualities taken by shippers, but prices are very firm; descriptions for the home trade are in good demand; and a considerable business has been done, at rather higher prices than could be obtained on this day week. Shippers for Germany and other parts of the continent are buying moderately to order, but the high prices prevailing are such as to almost entirely discourage anything like speculation. Exporters to India have in some cases shown more disposition to take goods than during the last few weeks, but are only buying at low prices. For cloth there has been a very fair inquiry, and prices have an upward tendency, especially for such descriptions as are suitable to the country trade. The advance, however, is hardly proportioned to that upon the descriptions of yarns from which these articles are made. The lower qualities of printing-cloth, up to 66 reed, are in good demand at full prices; and some favourite makes of fine 66 reed are very scarce. Almost all qualities of madapolams are scarce, and prices are very firm, especially for the finer makes. Manufacturers of long cloths are well engaged, and are demanding an advance on most descriptions of these fabrics. T cloths are light in stock, and prices very firm. Domestic are scarce, in consequence of the number of makers who have stopped, and prices have an upward movement. In 40-inch figured and brocade shirtings prices are rather easier, and the demand is not in excess of the production. Prices of water twist are maintained with great steadiness, from the active home trade demand, and the probability of further strikes.

## Advertisements.

## OPENING SERVICES

## OF A NEW CHAPEL,

## TWICKENHAM GREEN, MIDDLESEX.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, the above Chapel will be opened, when TWO SERMONS will be preached. That in the Morning, at half-past Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN ALDIS, of Maze-pond Chapel, Southwark; and that in the Evening, at half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, A.M., of Devonshire-square Chapel, London. Dinner and Tea will be provided. Tickets for Dinner and Tea 2s. 6d. each; for Tea only, 1s. After Dinner a Public Meeting will be held, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., of Notting-hill, in the chair. Several Ministers and other Gentlemen will deliver addresses.

On the following LORD'S-DAY, Aug. 7th, the Rev. S. J. DAVIS Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, will preach in the Morning at Eleven o'clock. In the Evening at half-past Six o'clock, the Rev. J. M. SOULE, of Battersea, will preach. Collections will be made after each Service in aid of the Chapel funds.

## A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, and

A SOFT AND WHITE HANDS, are fully realized and sustained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the Skin; while, by its action on the pores and microscopic vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, so essential to the general well-being of the Skin and the beauty of its appearance. Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discoloration, and other cutaneous visitations, are eradicated by the Kalydor, and give place to a radiant bloom and transparency of Complexion. Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the Skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. During the heat and dust of summer, and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Her Majesty the Queen, and the several Courts of Europe, together with the *élite* of the Aristocracy.

Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London," in red ink at foot.

## THE TEETH AND HEALTH.

A good set of Teeth ever insures favourable impressions, while their preservation is of the utmost importance to every individual, both as regards the general health by the proper mastication of food, and the consequent possession of pure and sweet breath. Among the various preparations offered for the purpose,

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, stands unrivalled in its capability of embellishing, purifying, and preserving the Teeth to the latest period of life. Prepared from Oriental Herbs, with unusual care, transmitted to this country at great expense, this unique compound will be found to eradicate all tartar and concretions, and impart a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface, removing spots of incipient decay, render the Gums firm and red, fix the Teeth firmly in their sockets, and, from its aromatic influence, impart sweetness and purity to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

CAUTION.—The words ROWLANDS' ODONTO are on the Label, and "A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each Box.

Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.

## RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

## THE MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER

TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent surgeons:—William Fergusson, F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., Surgeon, London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police-force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., and many others.

A descriptive circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body two inches below the hips, to the manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

"Double" " 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Post-office orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS,

&c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary Stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s.

MANUFACTORY, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

## SIGHT and HEARING.—THE ROYAL

EXHIBITION SMALL GLASS for the Waistcoat Pocket, at S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—Observe, opposite the York Hotel.—A valuable newly-invented very small powerful WAISTCOAT-POCKET GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. They answer every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera Houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists.—TELESCOPES possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Rings, and the Double Stars. With the same Telescopes can be seen a person's countenance 3½ miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat-pocket, and are of larger, and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. Opera and Race-course Glasses, with wonderful power; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. Newly-invented preserving Spectacle Lenses—immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—THE ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful small newly-invented instrument for Deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Aurists and Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—Observe, opposite the York Hotel.



## GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.

**WATERSTON and BROGDEN** beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC against the ELECTRO-GOLD CHAINS and POLISHED ZINC GOLD so extensively put forth in the present day, under the title of "Pure Gold" and "Fine Gold," and to call attention to the Genuine GOLD CHAINS made from their OWN INGOTS, and sold by troy weight at BULLION or REALIZABLE value, with the workmanship at WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS' PRICES; the Gold Guaranteed, and re-purchased at the price charged; the workmanship, according to the simplicity or intricacy of the pattern.

An extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, of the FIRST quality, all made at their manufactory, 16, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT GARDEN.—Established 1798.

N.B. Australian and Californian Gold made into articles of Jewellery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

## SUPERIOR TO COFFEE, BUT LOWER IN PRICE.

**FRENCH CHOCOLATE, ONE SHILLING PER POUND, OR IN** Packets, 6d., 8d., and 1d. each,

A preparation from the choicest Cacao of the English markets, and manufactured by the Company's much-admired process, as shown by them in full operation at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and for which the "Council" Medal was awarded.

At the present time, when many unwholesome articles are recommended as substitutes for

## THE CHOICEST WINES AT IMPORT PRICE.

FULL MEASURE AND NO MISTAKE.

**JOHN WHITE, 34, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-** street.—Sherry, soft and nutty, 36s.; light Dinner ditto, 26s.; Port, 32s. to 48s., in brilliant condition; Champagne, 42s. per doz. case. **SOLE CONSIGNEE** of the PUREST CLARET in the London market, 38s. per doz. case; Dinner Claret, 26s. Delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash.

Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines, which can also be had at per gallon.

## INFANT DENTITION.

**MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN** SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the Inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for **JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP**, and to notice that the Names of **BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London** (to whom Mrs Johnson has sold the recipe) are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

## DR. KING'S SARSAPARILLA COCOA.

**TO** those under a course of Sarsaparilla this COCOA will be found an excellent beverage, instead of tea or coffee (which decidedly excite the nervous system, and prevent medicine, particularly Sarsaparilla, from having its desired effect). Invalids with weak stomachs will receive more benefit from this pure Cocoa than any preparation, being made with true Cocoa Nibs, combined with pure Sarsaparilla, and rendered more palatable.

In Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., or 3 lbs. for 4s.

To prevent fraud, **HENRY HIDE** has caused his name to be put upon each packet, and without which none is genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and by the Proprietor, at his LABORATORY, 10, HUNGERFORD-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

## BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &amp;c.

—Parisian Millinery Depot.—To Cash Purchasers, who are anxious to combine the newest and most becoming fashions with the strictest economy.—We are now SELLING the most fashionable and becoming BONNETS that can be procured, in rich French satin or glazed silk, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; mourning bonnets, of best patent crape, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; widows', with veil, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Dunstable whole straws, new shape, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.; fine Lutons, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.; fine rice straws, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; fine Tuscan bonnets, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; rich fancy Tuscan, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Paris-made Leghorns, 15s. 6d. to 25s.; white chip, for brides, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; children's Leghorn hats, new shapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.; sun shade flaps, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; pretty morning caps, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; dress caps, head dresses, &c., 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—At Cranbourn House, 39, Cranbourn-street, or at Economy House, 48, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, **E. WOOKEY and CO.** Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

## CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING OF THE VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

**JOHN VOLLUM, 3, FINSBURY-PAVE-** MENT, CITY, LONDON, respectfully solicits the nobility, gentry, and families Furnishing, to inspect his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock, consisting of every description of Furniture suitable for the Mansion or Cottage, manufactured under his own personal inspection on the premises, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen. All the advantages of style, durability, and economy, being most rigidly observed, a substantial as well as truly elegant article is produced, the striking superiority of which over that common class of furniture now so general, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, warranted all horse hair, 15s. 6d.; in Leather seats, 21s. to 25s.

SOLID MAHOGANY TELESCOPE DINING TABLES, Four and a-Half Guinea; ditto Sideboards, Four to Six Guinea.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD COUCHES in every variety of style, from Three and a-Half Guinea.

EASY CHAIRS from 30s.; ARABIAN BEDSTEADS, with Cornices, £3 10s.; Marble-top Wash Stands, 28s.

MAHOGANY FOUR POST BEDSTEADS, with Cornice and Rings, Three and a-half Guinea; Mahogany Drawers, 45s.

The CARPET SHOW-ROOMS contain all the newest designs of the present season; Elegant Three-thread Brussels, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard; Patent Tapestry, ditto, 3s. 6d.; last year's patterns, 2s. 9d.

KIDDERMINSTER and DUTCH CARPETS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. STAIR CARPETS, 1s. to 2s. 6d.

A Large Assortment of Damasks, Chintzes, Silk Taborettes, &c., &c., suitable for Bed and Window-curtains, from 10d. per yard; trimmings to match.

GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per n.; ELEGANT GILT DRAWING-ROOM CORNICES at 2s. 6d. per foot.

A written warranty given with every article, as also references of the highest respectability if required.

Descriptive Catalogues sent free by post. No charge for packing country orders.

Established 1840. Note the address, No. 3, PAVEMENT FINSBURY, CITY.

Coffee, it may be considered a fitting opportunity to direct public attention to the fact, that Coffee itself is far inferior in nutritive qualities to Cocoa.

It is needless to insist upon this, as Chocolate, or

## PROPERLY-PREPARED COCOA,

is now universally recommended by the Medical Profession, as more conducive to health than and other vegetable substance which enters into the human diet; and the superiority of the above

## ONE SHILLING FRENCH CHOCOLATE,

over raw and unprepared Cocoa, may be judged of by the perfection attained in its manufacture, owing to which it may be used either as

FOOD OR BEVERAGE.

## PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE UNANIMOUS AWARD OF BOTH

"COUNCIL" AND "PRIZE" MEDALS AT THE GREAT

EXHIBITION OF 1851.

MANUFACTURERS OF BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, AND FRENCH SYRUPS.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the Principal Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists in the Kingdom.

CHOCOLATE MILLS, ISLEWORTH.

Wholesale Depot—35, PUDDING-LANE, CITY.

West End Depot—221, REGENT-STREET.

Post-Office Orders, and Applications for Agencies, to be addressed to

SAMUEL SANDERS, Wholesale Depot.

## TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE

MATRESSES are equal to horse hair, and only half the price. Attention is respectfully invited to the following testimonial from the "Jurors' Reports," Great Exhibition, page 601:—

"The use of TRELOAR'S Cocoa-nut Fibre for bedding presents many advantages—it never becomes knotty or hard, it does not harbour vermin, and is not affected by variation of climate; it is, moreover, recommended by the great cheapness at which it is produced."

Prize Medal awarded to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

## BARCLAY and CO'S STOUT, 3s. 6d. per

DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity 4s. per Dozen.

BASS and CO'S PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.

DRAUGHT PORT, 26s., 28s., 30s.

CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

CASH ONLY.

W. WHITAKER, 24, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, CITY.

## THE TEA DUTY IS NOW REDUCED.

and we are enabled to sell Prime Congou Tea at 3s. per lb.; the Best Congou Tea at 3s. 4d.; Rich Rare Souchong Tea, at 3s. 8d.; Good Green Tea at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 8d.; Prime Green Tea at 4s.; and Delicious Green Tea at 5s.

We strongly recommend our friends to buy Tea at our present prices, as Teas are getting dearer. Those who purchase now will save money.

The Best Plantation Coffee is now 1s. per lb.; the Best Mocha, 1s. 4d.

Teas, Coffees, and all other goods, sent carriage free, by our own vans and carts, if within eight miles; and Teas, Coffees, and Spices, sent carriage-free, to any part of England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards, by

## PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET,

CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current Free by Post on application.

## TO INVALIDS.—PUBLIC ATTENTION

having been directed, by the Medical Journals, to the Extensive Adulterations and Exorbitant Charges for Medicines of Inferior Quality, **WILLIAM T. COOPER** informs Invalids that the Purest Chemicals and the Finest Drugs are alone used at his DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT, 26, OXFORD-STREET. No Apprentices are employed; competent Assistants only are engaged. The preparation of Prescriptions is carried on entirely distinct from the Retail Business. The Prices are invariably moderate. Medicines are despatched immediately they are prepared, without any Additional Charge, to St. John's Wood, Bayswater, Notting-hill, Fulham, Pimlico, Camberwell, City, Islington, Camden-town, Kentish-town, and all intermediate distances.

PRESCRIPTIONS forwarded by Post will receive immediate attention.

**WILLIAM T. COOPER**, Chemist, Dispensing Establishments, 26, OXFORD-STREET.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &amp;c.

**THE** most surprising, efficacious, and elegant preparation ever introduced for the growth of Hair, Whiskers, &c., is **ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINITIAR**.

Thousands who were once bald, have now splendid heads of natural hair; and a still greater number who were once utterly destitute of Beard or Whiskers, have now these attributes of manhood in attractive luxuriance. Numerous similarly-named imitations have been from time to time put forth, accompanied by a list of testimonials, each and all as spurious as the article they represent. Persons who have been thus deceived, will find that the genuine article has no parallel in the growth, curling, and general improvement of the Hair, Whiskers, &c., as also checking greyness. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.—In Pots and Bottles, 2s. each, with full directions, through all Druggists and Perfumers, or sent free on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by **ROSALIE COUPELLE**, British and Foreign Perfumery Establishment, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

VERY IMPORTANT.—Do not be persuaded to purchase any other article, from which the vendor obtains a larger profit. The GENUINE has the signature, "**ROSALIE COUPELLE**," in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each package.—Testimonials, the truth of which may be ascertained from the persons themselves, whose addresses are given—a test which (so-called) "Testimonials" in advertisements imitating this cannot stand.—"Mr. J. J. Williams, 8, Lowther-street, Liverpool.—"I can now show as fine a head of hair as any person, which I attribute solely to using your Crinitiar."—"Mr. Thomas Mollard, Academy, Wednesbury.—"It is restoring my hair quite to my satisfaction and joy."—"Mr. Joseph Halley, Cumberland.—"It surpasses everything of the kind."—"Mr. G. Carter, near the Station, Pangbourne.—"My head, which was bald on the top and down the side partings, is now covered with new hair."—"Mr. Henry Lane, care of Mr. Chapman, Golden Lion, Macclesfield-street, City-road, London.—"A friend of mine, Mr. Harris, describes its effects as truly astonishing."—"Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester.—"My hair, in one place, had fallen off; it has now grown surprisingly."—"Lieut. Holroyd, R. N.—"It has thickened and darkened my hair very much."—"Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton.—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want two pots for other customers."—The above, and hundreds of others, may be seen at the Establishment.

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